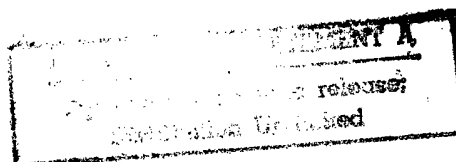


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3 November 1982



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 356

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3 November 1982

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 356

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' Views U.S. Election Process (Yuan Xianlu; RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Oct 82)	1
'RENMIN RIBAO' Reviews Political Situation in Panama (Zhu Manting; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Oct 82)	3
Egypt, Sudan To Sign Integration Charter (XINHUA, 10 Oct 82)	6
Franco-African Summit Held in Kinshasa (XINHUA, various dates)	8
Summit Offers an Opportunity Summit Ends	
Romanian Communist Party Shuffles Members (XINHUA, 8 Oct 82)	11
'XINHUA' Reports Close of Polish Sejm Session (XINHUA, 10 Oct 82)	13
Poland Passes Law To Rebuild Trade Unions (XINHUA, 9 Oct 82)	14
Briefs	
'Arafat Demands End To Arrests	16
Al-Wazzan Forms New Lebanese Government	16
France To Increase Defense Budget	16
GCC Meets in Saudi Arabia	17
Chancellor Kohl Meets Soviet Official	17
Palme Discusses Sub Incident	17

Turkish-American Defense Meeting	18
Former Leaders of Polish Body Sentenced	18
Italian CP Delegation Feted	18

PARTY AND STATE

Draft Revision of Constitution Discussed (TIANJIN RIBAO, 15 Jul 82)	19
Protection of Sanctity of Constitution Urged (Hua Ding; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 11 Aug 82)	21
Conference Demands Strengthening Political, Legal Work (LIAONING RIBAO, 16 Aug 82)	24
Draft Constitution Revision Procuratorial System Viewed (Ying Houjun; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 4 Aug 82)	26
Provincial Leaders on 12th Congress Documents (XINHUA Domestic Service, 14 Oct 82)	29
CPC National Congress Fails To Clear Lin Biao (BA YI Radio, 14 Oct 82)	31
Upholding Four Basic Principles While Publicizing Legal System Stressed (Zhang Zhonghou, Zheng Yuanyuan; MINZHU YU FAZHI, 25 Aug 82)	33
Committee Sees Revival, Bright Prospects for Legal Profession (Ma Wenyuan; HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 19 Aug 82)	47
'REPORT ON THE TIMES' Draws Criticism on Literature, Art (Various sources, various dates)	49
'WENYI BAO' Criticism 'NANFANG RIBAO' Report	
Bad Attitudes of Some Cadres Criticized (Dong Song; TIANJIN RIBAO, 18 Jul 82)	52
Progress in Public Order Management Reported (LIAONING RIBAO, 12 Aug 82)	54
'BAN YUE TAN' on Ideological Education, Policies (Wu Xiong; BAN YUE TAN, 25 Sep 82)	56
Founding of China Law Society Reported (MINZHU YU FAZHI, 25 Aug 82)	59
Li Desheng on Liu Bocheng's Military Career (Li Desheng; RENMIN RIBAO, 4 Oct 82)	62

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA Obeying Party's 'Correct Leadership' Stressed (BA YI Radio, 12 Oct 82)	71
Beibu Navy Group Defends Fishermen, Oil Rigs (Beijing Domestic Service, 6 Oct 82)	73
Briefs	
Urumqi PLA Units' Circular	75
Demobilized Soldiers	75

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' VIEWS U.S. ELECTION PROCESS

HK121258 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 82 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yuan Xianlu: "Contest Between 'Model Citizen' and 'Outstanding Youth'"]

[Text] According to U.S. public opinion, Maryland's State Senator Lawrence Levinton is certainly a respectable person. A law school graduate, he was elected as a state senator on two successive occasions and was chosen as a "model citizen of the year" by Maryland's State Chamber of Commerce in 1981. In this years' state congressional election, he is fighting for nomination as a Democratic candidate with the hope of being elected as a state senator for the third time.

However, Antony Pyke, another Democrat in the same electoral ward, also cast an eye on the seat. He is not at all less respectable than Levinton. As a businessman who has finished university education, he was chosen as "The Outstanding Youth of the United States" by the National Youth Chamber of Commerce in 1979.

Therefore, in Maryland's state congressional elections, the preliminary election has become a contest between the "model citizen" and "the outstanding youth" for the Democratic nomination in Montgomery County.

The "outstanding youth" Pyke suddenly discovered that the "model citizen" was actually not worthy of respect while serving as a state senator because Levinton, as the chairman of the committee of budget and tax collection of the State Senate, took advantage of his power to benefit those large enterprises which had business connections with his law firm. This accusation was printed in pamphlets to be widely distributed among the Democrats of the county.

Levinton immediately staged a comeback, saying Pyke's accusation was absolutely groundless and an out-and-out lie. More than that, he contended that it was none other than Pyke himself who was not worthy of respect because Pyke, pretending to be interested in public welfare, once wrote a letter to the state governor proposing a project with an ulterior motive of establishing business connections for a friend of his.

Subsequently, Pyke called Levinton a "hypocrite" and Levinton, in turn, called Pyke a "liar."

At a press conference held by Pyke not long after, he made such accusations as Levinton's wife having threatened and insulted him in anonymous telephone calls on three occasions. Instantly, he broadcast a telephone recording to the public in which a woman shouted angrily "you despicable liar."

Levinton confessed that his wife indeed made telephone calls, as she was very angry after reading the pamphlet printed and released by Pyke. He contended that what his wife suggested was no more than the advice which Pyke intended to give in his pamphlet. Levinton gave no reason why the telephone calls were made anonymously.

In his appeal to the leading organs of the Democrats, Pyke complained that his election campaign posters were torn up by Levinton's supporters and demanded an investigation into the case. No investigation was conducted, but an editor of a small newspaper in the county spoke for Pyke. The editor said that after seeing a man, driving a green car tear up Pyke's election campaign posters, he immediately made a phone call to Levinton and asked who the man was, but Levinton hung up unreasonably. Later, Levinton replied that he had not sent anyone to tear up the posters and did not know what it was all about. He was holding a party when the editor called him and he had no time to deal with Pyke's helper.

More alarmist news came in late August. Pyke revealed that while campaigning at the entrance to a large store, a young woman tempted him but he rejected her. Not long after, his pregnant wife received a telephone call from a woman who told of her dubious relationship with Pyke. Whereas Pyke held that this was Levinton's dirty tricks, Levinton immediately denied this, hinting that Pyke was playing tricks. He also mocked Pyke with some ironical remarks.

People in Montgomery County were disgusted at the ugly performances made by the "model citizen" and the "outstanding youth" in the election campaign. They said that Montgomery County was one of the richest counties with the highest educational level in the United States and what they expected in the election was debates between gentlemen on different policies, not the vulgar squabble between two rascals.

However, such accusations would not be taken seriously by both Levinton and Pyke. In his famous work about the election campaign of a state governor, which was written many years ago, Mark Twain gave a vivid description of how rascally means were used in a U.S. election campaign. In today's real life, it is nothing new that every conceivable means is used in election campaigns. The contest between the "model citizen" and the "outstanding youth" is by no means abnormal in American-style democracy.

CSO: 4005/54

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' REVIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION IN PANAMA

HK081022 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 82 p 7

[Article by Zhu Manting [2612 3341 1656]: "The Political Situation in Panama Evolving Around the Change of President"]

[Text] Panama, which is known as a "world bridge," is a country situated in Central America. Not long ago, a change in the presidency occurred in this country. Former President Royo announced his resignation and Vice President De la Espriella took his place. Soon afterward came great personnel changes in the government. The changes and development of Panama's political situation have drawn attention from the people who are in Latin America and who are concerned about the situation in this area.

The changes in Panama's political situation started last year after Omar Torrijos, former head of the government and commander of the National Guard, died in an airplane crash. Panama lost a very popular leader, and this led to a power struggle inside the leading group and a large-scale personnel change. This change has once given rise to an unstable political situation.

Over more than one decade, Panama has had a relatively stable political situation. This is inseparable from the policies that General Torrijos pursued. After taking power as a result of a coup in 1968, Torrijos complied with people's demands for safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty. He held high the banner of anticolonialism and waged a prolonged struggle for the recovery of sovereignty over the Panama Canal. At last he signed a new treaty on the canal zone with then U.S. President Carter in Washington on 7 September 1977 and won victory in the struggle. The Panamanian national flag began to flutter over the canal zone and the long-standing national desire of the Panamanian people was eventually realized. In his domestic policy, Torrijos carried forward a process of democratization and gradually returned government power to the people. In 1978, Royo, then-minister of education at 38, was appointed president. According to the stipulation of the constitution, a general election would be held in 1984. These policies were all very popular and Panama could thus maintain a fairly long-term stable situation. This formed a sharp contrast to the turbulent situation in other areas of Central America.

After Torrijos died, the composition of strength inside the Panamanian Government started to change. This was, first of all, reflected in a large-scale change of officers in the National Guard. The Panamanian National Guard is a military force as well as a public security force. For a long time, it was the main strength which had controlled the situation of this country. In early March this year, Flores, the commander of the National Guard who succeeded Torrijos, was forced to retire, and a large number of principal members of the staff department and commanders of local garrisons were dismissed and replaced by Paredez, the new National Guard commander, as soon as he took office. In June, the general secretary of the ruling Democratic Revolutionary Party was also replaced. On 31 July, that is, the first anniversary of General Torrijos' death, President Royo also tendered his resignation. According to the constitution, former Vice President De la Espriella took over the presidency. So leaders of the party, the government and the armed forces, who formed the mainstay of the state power, were all [passage indistinct] Royo for health reasons was the climax of this great change. His resignation was not absolutely unexpected. According to news reports, Royo had openly disputed with the commander of the National Guard, the general secretary of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, the speaker of the National Assembly and other important people. In those days, Paredez openly demanded that the holding of the general election be moved up. This was obviously directed at the president. In addition, the economic recession in Panama was very serious. Its foreign debts amounted to \$3 billion. Mass movements and activities of opposition parties became increasingly active. All this destabilized the Panamanian domestic situation. Meanwhile, Panama is of great strategic significance to the United States. This is because, besides the very important Panama Canal, the United States still stations 20,000 U.S. troops in the canal zone and the total investment by the United States in Panama amounts to \$2.8 billion. After Mexico and Brazil, Panama is a Latin American country where the United States makes the largest investment. At present, the U.S. Government takes a firm position to support some right-wing military regimes in Central America. But in his foreign policy, Royo preferred to build closer relations with [?Venezuela]. This, of course, went against U.S. intentions. When visiting Venezuela and talking with the Venezuelan president on 27 July, Royo suggested that a conference of Latin American countries' foreign ministers be held in Panama City at the end of this year, and he attempted to exclude the United States from this conference. The Panamanian ambassador in Venezuela even declared that Cuba would be invited to this conference. Royo's position further irritated the United States and widened the difference between him and the National Guard. It is precisely because of these external and internal factors that Royo could not but resign, using his health as an excuse.

After assuming power, new President De la Espriella, acting according to Paredez' suggestion, at once dismissed all ministers in the Royo cabinet as well as provincial governors, mayors and ambassadors, totaling several hundred people. At the same time, he "took a balanced road" when reorganizing the cabinet and absorbed members of opposition parties and other persons in all fields into his government and took steps to restore the domestic economy. In his foreign policy, the new president supported the United States taking

part in the affairs of the western hemisphere and at the same time declared that Panama would continue to side with Latin American countries and Third World countries. He reiterated: "We continue to support the efforts of all peoples in opposing colonialism and striving for independence and territorial integrity. We oppose interference and threats in any forms against weak countries." The series of policies adopted by the new president were suited to the interests of all parties, and thus no turbulence was evident in Panama, although the government had experienced great changes.

CSO: 4005/54

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT, SUDAN TO SIGN INTEGRATION CHARTER

OW101656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Cairo, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--An Egyptian-Sudanese integration charter is ready for signature by President Husni Mubarak and President Ja'far Numayri in a few days, according to local press reports.

As Egyptian Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi al-Din put it on 7 October, the charter "covers all economic, military and social aspects."

In the economic field, the two countries will adopt common policies [on] agriculture, irrigation, industry, transport, mineral wealth and communications and practical measures for removing all restrictions with regard to the freedom of movement of persons, capital and trade.

In the military field, the charter lays emphasis on the joint defense agreement between the two sides and on the coordination of defense operations.

The charter also aims at coordinating action in foreign policy and national security.

The charter stipulates the establishment of a higher integration council headed by the presidents of the two countries, which will meet twice every year, a Nile Valley Parliament with 60 members and a fund to finance the integration process.

The signing of the charter is a culmination of the fast growing relations and cooperation between the two countries. Since the restoration of their full diplomatic relations in March last year, the two countries have witnessed a frequent exchange of visits by their presidents, ministers and leading personnel in all fields. There have been coordinated action and joint ventures.

In foreign affairs, the two countries have taken coordinated steps toward major world issues and regional problems. Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has been leading a campaign for helping improve the relations between Egypt and other Arab countries. At the recent Arab Fes summit, he stressed the necessity of welcoming Egypt back to the Arab world.

In the military field, the two countries signed documents of military cooperation and coordination within the framework of joint defense last December. There have been joint military training and joint military exercises, which, as pointed out by Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah, were of a "defensive character."

In the economic field, trade between the two countries reached a total volume of U.S.\$124 million last year and is expected to reach \$137 million this year. An economic integration zone embracing southern Egypt and northern Sudan has been set up for joint ventures in agriculture. Tens of thousands of feddans of wasteland have been jointly reclaimed in the integration zone.

The police departments of the two countries have taken coordinated efforts to maintain social security. The education departments have improved their ties as well. There are now 12,000 Sudanese students studying in Egyptian universities and 4,000 Egyptian teachers working in the Sudan.

Egypt has a population of 44 million, the largest in the Arab world, and a territory of 1 million square kilometers. The Sudan has a population of over 17 million and a territory of 2.5 million square kilometers, the biggest in the Middle East. Their integration will be an important event. The leaders of the two countries have expressed the hope that both the two peoples will benefit from the integration venture.

CSO: 4000/6

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

FRANCO-~~A~~FRICAN SUMMIT HELD IN KINSHASA

Summit Offers an Opportunity

OW081258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--The ninth Franco-African summit opening tomorrow at Kinshasa, capital of Zaire, will offer France a chance to enlarge its political consultations and economic cooperation with African nations, thus giving a bigger scope for its influence in that continent.

The summit will be attended by its original 19 member African nations as well as over 20 other African nations which will go as observers.

Chad and Namibia will be the main topics for political discussions, said a French Foreign Ministry spokesman. The conflicts at the Horn of Africa will also loom large at the summit.

The stabilization of raw material prices and issues concerning reduction or exemption of debts will be the focal points in discussions on economic matters. As more and more Third World countries are heavily in debts and the appeal issued by the previous Franco-African summit to stabilize raw material prices has received little response, the forthcoming summit is expected to call for a global conference to discuss the two outstanding issues.

France made it clear that the forthcoming summit should pave the way for the third Lome talks at which a third Lome convention is to be signed. The previous two Lome conventions have proved effective in promoting trade between the African nations and the European Community. Whether the new Lome convention will help stabilize the prices of raw materials is of special concern to the African nations.

On the eve of the Franco-African summit, France reiterated its readiness to reinforce its "special relationship" with the French-speaking nations in Africa. President Francois Mitterrand, in an interview with FRANCE-INTER on 4 October, said that France "is going to reserve the means at its disposal and its attention largely for the French-speaking African countries," and will cooperate with Africa in line with the principle of mutual-respect.

Referring to the current conflicts and external threats to Africa, the French president pointed out that "it would be insensible to allow an imbalance in favor of one superpower to appear there."

Over the past year, there has been progress in the relations between France and the African countries. During a visit to Niger, Ivory Coast and Senegal last May, Mitterrand reaffirmed France's commitments to the security and economies of the French-speaking countries in black Africa.

Last month, the French Government announced that it will provide 20.5 billion francs in development aid for the Third World in 1983, and priority will be given to the French-speaking countries in Africa, particularly the least developed nations. Mitterrand will travel to Burundi, Rwanda and Congo after the summit. All this shows that France sets great store by maintaining and developing relations with the French-speaking African countries.

Summit Ends

OW101603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand ended a 2-day discussion, which was highlighted by economic issues, with 36 African leaders or their representatives at the ninth Franco-African summit here today.

The summit indicated that the French Government has attached high importance to the development of its "special relations" with African countries in an uneasy global context. African countries, in particular those in black Africa, supply the most important strategic minerals France needs in its economic development, such as uranium, cobalt and manganese. Africa takes a 20 percent share of France's total exports. France has defense agreements with six African countries and military cooperation agreements with 25 countries in Africa. There are 3,000 French troops and 1,700 military experts in Africa. [A total of] 25,000 French economic experts are working there under cooperation agreements.

French President Mitterrand announced at the summit that his government would make efforts to consolidate and expand the Franco-African "special relations." He promised that during his tenure of office, French foreign aid will increase from 0.32 percent of the gross national product to 0.7 percent, most of which will go to Africa, especially to French-speaking African countries.

It can be seen that Mitterrand wants to use the left color of his socialist government to push vigorously his own "doctrine of the Third World," of which Africa constitutes an important part. The strategic goal of this doctrine is to avoid being pushed aside by the Soviet Union and the United States, to guarantee French material resources and expand market for French products, and to bring Africa closer to West Europe.

On military cooperation between France and African countries, Mitterrand said that his country will strictly implement the military and joint defense agreements with African countries.

He reassured the African leaders that France stands and will stand by the side of their countries when and if their countries are under threat.

The Franco-African summit conference was the brainchild of former French President Georges Pompidou on the basis of the diplomatic policy laid down by General Charles de Gaulle. It was carried on by President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and has been pushed to a new stage by President Mitterrand with the admittance of English- and Portuguese-speaking Africa along with French-speaking nations. Twenty-four African nations attended the 1980 summit. The number rose to 33 a year after the French Socialist Party came into power. This year the figure rose to 37, including Liberia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola.

At present, African countries, especially black African countries south of the Sahara, are faced with growing economic difficulties. These countries are in the main raw material and primary product exporters. Poverty and the worsening international trade has made them debt-ridden and slowed down their economic growth. Under these circumstances, more African nations have come to place hopes on promotion of Franco-African cooperation. They hope that by attending the annual Franco-African summit, they will help expedite the North-South dialogue and correct the unfair and unequal treatment on such issues as the pricing of exported raw materials.

According to a communique issued at the end of the summit, participants in the meeting expressed deep worry over the deteriorating world economic situation and appealed for an "urgent and coordinated" solution to the increasingly unfair trade terms. They demanded an overhaul of the agreement on the setting up of "joint funds" for raw materials and called for global talks on the problem of raw materials pricing. In addition, they wished to see a tranquil and peaceful world, the building of "confidence" between the developed and under-developed nations and a positive role to be played by France in all these aspects.

On the eve of the summit, Congolese Foreign Minister Pierre Nze told the media that "it's no good to imagine France as the savior. It is the African people who, by their struggle and their efforts in overcoming difficulties, hold the key to saving Africa." This view was supported by President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda when he said after the summit that, although African nations should actively seek foreign assistance, they must rely on self-reliance, on a strengthened South-South cooperation, and especially on unity and cooperation between the African nations.

CSO: 4000/6

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY SHUFFLES MEMBERS

OW090823 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--At a 2-day plenum of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party ending today, a number of party leading members were removed from their offices for breaking party discipline and state laws.

At the plenum chaired by General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, former Minister of Foreign Trade Cornel Burtica was expelled from the Executive Political Committee and the Central Committee of the RCP, because he was mainly responsible for the violation of party discipline and state laws and great economic losses in foreign trade. He had been dismissed as foreign trade minister last May.

Victor Zglobiu was relieved of his rank as an alternate member of the Central Committee for breaking laws and abusing his position. Ovidiu Maitec lost his position as a Central Committee alternate member and was expelled from the party for "having committed acts incompatible with party membership."

Other personnel changes were approved at the plenum. Virgil Cazacu and Marin Enache were relieved of their posts as secretaries of the Secretariat, because they were to be assigned other positions.

Ilie Verdet and Miu Dobrescu were elected secretaries at the plenum which proposed to relieve Verdet of his post as vice-president of the State Council.

Marin Enache was elected alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, while Petre Danica and Gheorghe Dumitrache were relieved of their positions as alternate members of the Executive Political Committee.

In addition to the personnel changes, the plenum also approved the draft unified plan for national economic and social development in 1983 and five other documents on economic work. The plenum decided to submit these documents to the Grand National Assembly for discussion.

The draft unified plan for 1983 stipulates that the net output value of industry and agriculture will increase 8 percent and 6.1 percent respectively, and the national income will increase 5 percent.

The plenum approved a draft law on investment by the working masses in the state-run economic units with a view to raising development funds. The total investment by the masses shall not exceed 30 percent of a unit's fixed capital. This draft law will be discussed by the masses of people.

The plenum suggested that the Grand National Assembly approve the restructuring of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania so that the council may function both as a legislative body of the party and state and an economic parliament. The plenum also prescribed the composition, powers and way of working of the new Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development.

The plenum also decided to hold the National Congress of the Romanian Communist Party on 16-18 December this year.

CSO: 4000/6

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REPORTS CLOSE OF POLISH SEJM SESSION

OW101226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--The 2-day session of the Polish National Assembly (SEJM) was closed here today after approving the new trade union law and other laws.

At the end of the SEJM session, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and prime minister, delivered a speech. He said that the government had long intended to repeal the martial law, but the continued unrest and disturbances had delayed such a decision. However, the government was still prepared to suspend the state of seige, he said. But no specific date was given for such an action. (On last 21 July, Jaruzelski said at the SEJM that the state of seige would be suspended before the end of the year if the situation is further normalized.)

Jaruzelski said that Poland's economy is still in difficulty, but there have been "some signs of improvement." The country's industrial production in September this year was 4 percent higher than that of the same period last year. Productivity and export also increased. Grain harvest this year was good, but in some provinces the purchased quantity is far short of the purchase plan.

He said that the government will continue to carry forward the economic reformation and will take more effective measures to consolidate and promote the positive tendencies.

He said the new trade union law the SEJM just approved is an important step towards the normalization of social life.

At Jaruzelski's proposal, the SEJM approved the following government changes:

Janusz Obodowski will replace Zbigniew Madei as chairman of the State Planning Commission, with the rank of deputy prime minister. Zbigniew Szalajda will replace Andrzej Jedynek as deputy prime minister. Five portfolios including finance and culture, will also change hands.

A peasants' social organization law was also approved.

CSO: 4000/6

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND PASSES LAW TO REBUILD TRADE UNIONS

OW091952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--The Polish Parliament today overwhelmingly approved the law on trade unions to rebuild trade unions, thus virtually outlawing the Solidarity Trade Union.

The draft law on trade unions was first submitted to all trade union organizations for discussion early last year, but was not passed because of differences of opinion.

The Polish mass media has recently begun to stress the importance of solving the trade union problem, and described the setting up of new unions as the "best solution."

F. Berytovic said at today's session on behalf of the Legislation Committee of the Parliament that as soon as the law comes into effect, the past registrations for trade unions will cease to be effective, and if a trade union wants to carry out activities, it must register again.

He said the new law lays down the principle that trade unions are independent of state and economic administration bodies, and rules out the possibility of soldiers in the service and policemen and prison staff having the right to organize trade unions.

The law stipulates that when there is no other way out, strike is allowed as a last resort. But no strike with political nature is permitted. If organizations, leaders and participants of strikes and demonstrations violate the law, they cannot be exempted from punishment.

Among the 450 members in the Parliament, 10 voted against the bill, with some absences and nine abstentions.

In a speech on 7 October, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said that once the new law on trade unions goes into effect, the "Solidarity" union, the professional union and the self-government union will "cease to exist." He said that the complete renouncing of the existing union system and the reorganization of trade unions is "a very brave and bold step" and "the only wise one."

The Polish Catholic Church takes the bill with clear reservation. It stands for creating conditions for restoring the status of the "Solidarity" rather than banning it. For this reason, Bishop Jozef Glemp cancelled his meeting with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski scheduled on 6 October. He also gave up his plan to visit the Vatican and the United States.

CSO: 4000/6

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

'ARAFAT DEMANDS END TO ARRESTS--Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Palestine Liberation Organization's leader Yasir 'Arafat in a message yesterday called on Arab leaders to intervene to stop the repressive campaign by the Lebanese Army against the Palestinians in Lebanon, the Palestinian News Agency WAFA reported. The appeal came amid reports from Beirut that the Lebanese Army has been carrying out mass arrests in West Beirut in the past few days. Lebanese Defense Ministry spokesman Major Atef Torbay said Wednesday the arrests were part of a government campaign to clean Beirut of all arms and to weed out all illegal aliens and deport them. 'Arafat's message said, "I still have the hope that the new Lebanese Government, which would like to build a new Lebanon, would have this establishment based on fraternal grounds, free from these vengeful acts and dangerous practices." 'Arafat held the multi-national force in Lebanon responsible for their "participation in and supervision of" the arrests and for keeping silent. The force is composed of American, French and Italian troops. [Text] [OW081240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 8 Oct 82]

AL-WAZZAN FORMS NEW LEBANESE GOVERNMENT--Beijing, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has completed the formation of a 10-member government, according to reports reaching here. Al-Wazzan, who serves a second term as prime minister, made the announcement last night after consulting President Amin al-Jumayyil and Parliament speaker Kamel Asaad. He said that the top priority of his government, made up entirely of newcomers, would be to handle security matters and oversee the reconstruction of Lebanon after Israel's invasion. Members of the new government included: Prime Minister and Interior Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Elie Salem; Minister of Justice and Information Roger Shikhandi; Minister of Defense, National Education and Fine Arts Tammam Khoury. [Text] [OW081311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 8 Oct 82]

FRANCE TO INCREASE DEFENSE BUDGET--Paris, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--French Defense Minister Charles Hernu today announced that the national defense budget for 1983 will reach 158.8 billion francs (U.S.\$22.9 billion), an increase of 10 percent over 1982. Hernu told a press conference that about 20 percent of the budget will be spent on the development of nuclear forces. The new budget represents about 4 percent of France's gross domestic product. The defense minister said, "If the two superpowers are over-armed and capable of destroying each other many times...we have no intention to invade others, nor do we want to become an over-armed country." Hernu considered the budget "indispensable"

for France to keep it safe from aggression, saying that it will contribute to strengthening the country's security and fight against terrorism. Moreover, it will ensure the French forces nuclear training to maintain their combat power. [Text] [OW081302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1249 GMT 8 Oct 82]

GCC MEETS IN SAUDI ARABIA--Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Defense ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) began talks in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia yesterday to discuss closer military cooperation among the member states, according to reports reaching here. Addressing the opening session, the Saudi defence and aviation minister, Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud, said that "recent developments in the Gulf and the Arab region as a whole are having serious repercussions on security and stability in the area." Prince Sultan urged the ministers to exert more efforts to achieve closer cooperation between the member states. He said that "international conferences and treaties cannot deter aggression or safeguard rights unless we are capable of defending ourselves." In his speech, he also accused Israel for killing Palestinian and Lebanese people during its invasion of Lebanon. Referring to the Iran-Iraqi conflict, Prince Sultan said that the war between the two countries "serves only the interests of the enemies of Islam and depletes the potentials of the peoples of Iraq and Iran." The meeting, the second since the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council's formation in May last year, was also being attended by defence ministers from Kuwait, the United Emirates, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar. [Text] [OW110954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 11 Oct 82]

CHANCELLOR KOHL MEETS SOVIET OFFICIAL--Bonn, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in his first meeting with a senior Soviet official today since taking office, said under his government, Bonn would remain a "solid, honest and reliable partner" to Moscow. Kohl told Mikhail Solomentsev, alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politburo, that he would pursue a policy of "genuine detente, dialogue and cooperation." But Kohl also said the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the situation in Poland, and Soviet nuclear rearmament strained East-West relations. Kohl made clear to the Soviet official that West Germany would implement NATO's plan to deploy new U.S. missiles as scheduled, if the Soviet Union failed to reduce its nuclear arms in Europe before next autumn. Solomentsev reportedly said later that he saw "good grounds for optimism" about relations with the new West German Government. Solomentsev, also premier of the Soviet Russian Republic, is here to attend a Soviet trade fair in Duesseldorf. [Text] [OW081214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 8 Oct 82]

PALME DISCUSSES SUB INCIDENT--Stockholm, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme declared yesterday that Sweden will not be intimidated by any people who do not respect its sovereignty and borders and will take a firm stand against them. Palme told a press conference that such a stance is a prerequisite of Sweden's policy of neutrality. He was referring to the intrusion into Swedish waters by an unidentified foreign submarine. The Swedish Navy has been hunting for it since 1 October. He described the intrusion as "intolerable" and "unacceptable." Sweden has every right to defend its territories and under certain circumstances, it could destroy the intruding sub, he said, adding that Sweden is not allowed to take a mild attitude to any of the two big powers. On the same day, Defence Minister Boerje Andersson said the situation is grave

and anything could happen. He warned that Sweden is determined to force the sub to surface at any cost. Meanwhile, the navy has detonated several mines in its search for the sub around the Haarsfjaerden waters south of the capital. This is the first time since World War II that the navy has exploded underwater mines. [Text] [OW100804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 10 Oct 82]

TURKISH-AMERICAN DEFENSE MEETING--Ankara, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--The Turkish-American high-level joint defense group met here from 7 to 8 October to discuss military cooperation between the two countries. The 2-day discussions were reportedly focused on the strengthening of the joint defense capability and the possibility of cooperation on defense industry, especially aircraft industry. The Turkish and American military officials also examined the ways and means to modernize the Turkish military forces in order to enable them to better fulfill Turkey's commitment to the joint defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Second Chief of the General Staff of the Military Forces Necdet Ozturk led the Turkish group and his counterpart was U.S. Assistant Secretary for International Security Affairs Richard Perle. The Turkish-American high-level joint defense group, a coordinating organ on strategic issues, was set up last December during U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's visit to Ankara. This was the second meeting of the group. [Text] [OW101211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 10 Oct 82]

FORMER LEADERS OF POLISH BODY SENTENCED--Warsaw, 8 Oct (XINHUA)--The court of the Warsaw military area today sentenced four former leaders of the outlawed Independent Poland Confederation to 7 years' to 2 years' imprisonment, the Polish News Agency PAP reported. Leszek Moczulski was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment. Romuald Szeremietiew and Tadeusz Stanski received 5 years' imprisonment. Tadeusz Jandziszak was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment with the sentence suspended for 5 years. The Independent Poland Confederation was set up in September 1979. The confederation was declared as "counterrevolutionary" and outlawed by the Polish authorities. The military court said Moczulski formed the nucleus of the confederation and its branches in West Germany, the United States and Sweden were led by him. [Text] [OW092212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 9 Oct 82]

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION FETED--According to XINHUA, Zhong Min, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met and feted (Paul Bufaleny), member of the Italian Communist Party leading organ, and his entourage. During the meeting, both sides had lively discussion on the friendship between the Chinese and the Italian communist parties and between the people of the two countries and wished continuous development of friendly relations between the two parties and countries. [Text] [OW102016 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Oct 82]

CSO: 4005/54

PARTY AND STATE

DRAFT REVISION OF CONSTITUTION DISCUSSED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Regular Meeting of the Municipal Government Studies and Discusses the Draft Revision of the Constitution--After Revision and Adoption the Draft Will Be a Good Constitution for Vitalizing China--Li Ruihuan Puts Forward Some Concrete Proposals to the Various Government Departments for Further Study and Discussion of the Draft Revision of the Constitution"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the Municipal People's Government held a regular meeting to study and discuss the draft revision of the constitution.

Acting Mayor Li Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883] conducted the meeting. In the discussions everyone agreed that the draft revision of the constitution scientifically and comprehensively summarizes the experience and lessons of history since liberation. It reaffirms the achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and embodies the principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. It reflects the hopes of the people of the entire nation, and represents the interests of the people of the entire nation. It is entirely suited to national conditions and accords with the popular will. It is not only adapted to the actual situation in China at the present time, but also takes into consideration China's long-range future development. Therefore this is a fairly well-made and well-thought-out draft revision of the constitution. After this draft has undergone discussion and further revision by the entire people, and been formally adopted by the National People's Congress, it will certainly be a good constitution which will vitalize China, and will certainly promote the burgeoning development of China's socialist modernization construction.

In his address Li Ruihuan also said that the draft revision of the constitution has four special characteristics: (1) The four basic principles of upholding the socialist road, upholding the people's democratic dictatorship, upholding Marxism-Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought, are written into the fundamental law. This has a very profound significance for the consolidation and development of the system of people's democratic dictatorship in China, and for guaranteeing that China will not change color. (2) The basic task is now set down in the form of China's fundamental law: From now on the concentrated strength of our people will advance socialist modernization construction. This summarizes our experience in the 32 years since liberation. (3) The status and functions of the state-managed economy, the collective economy, and the individual economy, are affirmed. This will play an important role in developing our present economy, and in resolving actual difficulties in the livelihood of the masses. (4) It is made clear that state organs must strictly apply the work responsi-

bility system. Especially the leading cadres must assume responsibility. This is of the utmost importance for overcoming bureaucratism, improving government work, maintaining close ties with the masses, and increasing efficiency in our work. Li Ruihuan also put forth three views on how the various government departments should further their study and discussions of the draft of the revised constitution: (1) We must increase understanding: make the great numbers of cadres and masses understand that it is the right and duty of every citizen to join in the discussion and study of the draft of the revised constitution. (2) We must strengthen leadership: leadership at all levels should take the lead in studying, and personally guide the masses. (3) We must relate the draft to actual situations: on the basis of an all-round understanding of the spirit and essence, we must lay particular emphasis on further and deeper study of those parts which are related to actual situations in our own sectors.

The meeting was also addressed by Vice Mayor Bai Hua [4101 2901], Secretary General Lu Xuezheng [7627 1331 2398], as well as responsible persons from the municipal finance commission, economic commission, construction commission, civil affairs bureau, public security bureau, second commerce bureau, and Hongqiao Ward. They linked together the actual situation in their departments, and analyzed the guiding thoughts and fundamental spirit of the draft revision of the constitution, as well as how to continue to improve the study of the draft revision of the constitution. Some comrades also put forward their ideas about revisions of the draft revision of the constitution.

12187

CSO: 4005/1176

PARTY AND STATE

PROTECTION OF SANCTITY OF CONSTITUTION URGED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Hua Ding [5478 0002]: "Protect the Sanctity of the Constitution; Ensure the Implementation of the Constitution"]

[Text] At the end of the preamble to the "Draft of the Revised Constitution of the PRC," it says: "The people of various nationalities of our country, all government organs and the people's armed forces, all political parties and social organizations, all enterprises and industrial organizations must accept the Constitution as the basic norm for all their activities and bear responsibility for the protection of the sanctity of the Constitution and for its implementation."

Marxism tells us that the state is the tool of the ruling class and that it is a complex social organism. Marx vividly describes it metaphorically as a "machinery." To have this "machinery" run well, it is necessary to draw up a complete set of laws, and furthermore have the people carry them out and observe them, particularly if it is the Constitution, our country's basic law and the general set of rules for 1 billion people in the conduct of all their affairs. The state's organization is to be structured according to the provisions of the constitution, and relations between the state, society and the individual citizens must all follow its basic principles. It is the basis of all ordinary legislation; not only is its authority above that of ordinary law, but it also has a greater stability than that of common laws. This is therefore added reason for us to make it our bounden duty to implement the Constitution in an exemplary way and to defend it courageously.

The practical experiences of our people's democratic dictatorship have proved that safeguarding the authority of the Constitution and of the laws is of extreme importance for the consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship, as also to stop up any loophole for a counterrevolutionary restoration, to protect the socialist economic foundation and to ensure the pursuit of our economic and cultural construction in a state of stability and unity. During the "Great Cultural Revolution" Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their cronies, going against the historical trend, inflicted an unheard-of calamity on our legal system, which had not been too perfect to begin with. They replaced the current law of our country with gang regulations and gang laws. They openly proclaimed the counterrevolutionary slogan of "thoroughly smash the public security organs, procuratorial organs and the people's courts,"

and were responsible for innumerable cases of unjust, false and wrong convictions. They had their own ulterior motives in mind when they set the revolutionary mass movement against the socialist legal system in an antagonistic opposition and confused people's thinking. There was a period of time when it was actually considered timid and cowardly to observe law and discipline and to deal according to law a show of conservatism, while flouting the law and discipline and committing all kinds of outrages was praised as being "imbued with the revolutionary spirit of revolt," so that some people's regard for the legal system became blunted and a small minority even went so far as to go the road of crime. For this reason we emphasize today that the state should be ruled by law, that the sanctity of the Constitution must be protected and that we must ensure the implementation of the Constitution, as being of great significance in creating order out of chaos. For a long time we suffered grievously for not paying attention to the rule of law. If we are now making it the duty of everyone throughout the country, high and low, to protect the sanctity of the Constitution and ensure its implementation, we have learned this principle by paying a very costly "tuition fee."

Our country's Constitution and laws express in the form of a legal system the will and interests of the broad masses. They also demand of all state organs and of all citizens without exception that they be observed and implemented. Here, rights and duties are uniform for all. As to each individual citizen, he must observe discipline and obey the law conscientiously as this is his glorious duty that he has to fulfill toward his country and the collective, and this is completely identical with his own interests. Only by ensuring absolute observance of the Constitution in actual life, can the Constitution fully play its role as the basic great law which will promote our socialist modernizations. If we do not earnestly practice what we advocate in the case of the Constitution and the law, and if we do not effectively carry them out, even the best of constitutions and laws would be empty letters and form meaningless ornaments. We are therefore determined to ensure the following: to have laws that can be relied upon, to have laws that must be followed, to have laws that are strictly executed and to have all violations of law prosecuted.

In order to safeguard the sanctity of the Constitution and ensure its implementation, we are determined to render the present discussion of the draft constitution an effective means to enhance the concept of the legal system, to eliminate the stage of nihilist influences in law, to raise the awareness of the status and functions of the Constitution in the state, to raise the awareness of the dignity and stability of the Constitution, to eliminate the erroneous ideas that laws are useless and that it is immaterial whether or not to observe the provisions of the Constitution, to eliminate those traditional concepts of blind faith in the authority of one individual and denial of avoiding strengthening the legal system for fear of asking for "trouble" and rather prefer to follow one's own inclinations, make arbitrary decisions and take peremptory actions. Particularly members of the CPC and revolutionary cadres must be even stricter in their observance of the Constitution and the laws and take the lead in carrying them out. Our Constitution represents the greatest benefits for the people of the whole country and their will. It reflects in a concentrated way the policies and propositions of the party.

If our party members and cadres observe discipline and obey the law, it means that they submit to the leadership of the party, comply with the will of the people of the whole country, safeguard the greatest benefits for the people and truly fulfill their glorious duty as servants of the people. Equality of all before the law is a principle of Marxism. Cadres and party members have the duty to obey the law, but certainly no privilege to violate laws and disturb discipline without being punished for it. The socialist Constitution is the crystallization of the sanguinary struggle fought by our revolutionary martyrs; it records the positive results of the Chinese people's arduous struggle and represents the basic interests of the people. It is possessed of the highest legal authority and is a guide of action for all of us in this generation. To the same extent that we protect the sanctity of our fatherland, we shall protect the sanctity of the Constitution, and to the same extent that we protect our lives, we shall safeguard the implementation of the Constitution.

9808

CSO: 4005/1260

PARTY AND STATE

CONFERENCE DEMANDS STRENGTHENING POLITICAL, LEGAL WORK

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] The Politics and Law Work Conference called by the provincial party committee demands continued efforts in public security work, crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field and intensified struggle against the remnant Lin Biao and "gang of four" elements.

From the 11th to the 13th, the provincewide Politics and Law Work Conference called by the provincial party committee relayed for implementation the spirit of the All-China Politics and Law Conference, demanded that all political and law cadres and police personnel throughout the province enhance their revolutionary enthusiasm for the continued pursuit of public security work, called for a crackdown on economic crimes and serious attention to and intensification of the struggle against Lin Biao and "gang of four" remnants so as to greet and welcome with concrete actions the impending 12th National Party Congress.

The conference was presided over by Zhang Tiejun [1728 6993 6511], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the political and legal group of the provincial party committee, and Zuo Kun [1563 3824], provincial vice governor and deputy secretary of the political and legal group of the provincial party committee. In his speech Zhang Tiejun said, the basic guiding idea of the All-China Politics and Law Work Conference was that political and legal work must serve economic construction. The political and legal organs at all levels must be guided by the four basic principles in establishing an ideology of service for the socialist modernizations. They must closely rally around the core of all party work, namely the energetic drive to build up the socialist material and spiritual civilization, the strengthening and perfecting of socialist democracy and of the socialist legal system, and while striving to have our country's financial and economic conditions take a fundamentally favorable turn and to have our party's work style take a fundamentally favorable turn, strive simultaneously to bring about a turn for the better in the general mood of our society and its public order.

The conference earnestly studied and discussed the spirit of the All-China Politics and Law Work Conference, and in the light of the realities in our province, set out concrete measures for these ideas to be put into practice. The conference emphasized the necessity to continue to carry out energetically

public security work, prominently the fight against hooligans, rapists, group rapists and to punish them speedily and severely. Even if the crime does not result in the death of the victim, monster criminals who commit rape or group rape with particularly cruel methods or under particularly evil circumstances, or the leaders of hooligan gangs, all of whom deserve the death penalty, must definitely be put to death. We must also take vigorous measures to combat serious criminal activities in the economic field. In major and important cases that are being dealt with too slowly and too perfunctorily, an energetic breakthrough must be effected. Big economic criminals must be punished severely and speedily according to law.

The comrades attending the conference forcefully expressed their opinion that serious attention must be paid to the struggle against the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." All pointed out that people like Jin Dechun [6855 1795 4783] of Jinzhou will not admit their guilt, but will try to reverse correct verdicts, bring wicked lawsuits against people, spread reactionary political views and secretly plot illegal activities. In some places and departments those conducting the investigations will find themselves in an isolated position, while the targets of their investigations may be arrogant and aggressive. Not only must the political and law departments be on guard against such situations, but the party committees must also give these conditions their attention. Those who should be set right, must be set right, those who must be removed must be removed and under no circumstances must such men be allowed to occupy leading positions. Those of them who have broken the law must, moreover, be punished according to law.

The conference discussed and made arrangements for the establishment of experimental units of basic level political organizations and also demanded the strengthening of guidance by the party committees in political and legal work, a conscientious readjustment of the political and law contingents, especially of the leadership groups in the political and legal organs at all levels, improvement of their training and deployment, so that the complete fulfillment of the tasks of political and legal work of all kinds in this new era is guaranteed.

9808

CSO: 4005/1300

PARTY AND STATE

DRAFT CONSTITUTION REVISION PROCURATORIAL SYSTEM VIEWED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Ying Houjun [2019 0683 0193]: "The Draft of the Revised Constitution and Our Country's Procuratorial System"]

[Text] The Draft of the Revised Constitution sums up the basic experiences of our country's modern history; it is the crystallization of all positive results of our revolution and reflects in a concentrated way the interests of the whole nation. These special characteristics of the draft constitution are also evident in its Article 16, which deals with the procuratorial system.

First of all, the draft constitution for the first time clearly defines within our country's basic great law the nature of the procuratorial organ as "the state's organ charged with supervising the legality." The purpose of the supervision of legality is "the protection of the unity of the law and the respect for the law," also to ensure that "no organization and no individual may enjoy privileges above and beyond the law," and to set up a special procuratorial supervision. As everybody knows the state in our country has four powers, the legislative, the executive, the judicial and the procuratorial power. They are exercised by the people's congresses and their standing committees, the people's governments, the people's courts and the people's procuratorates, respectively. They are all brought into being by the people's congresses at various levels, their division of duties is clearly defined and each has its own duties to attend to. Each executive, judicial and procuratorial organ is again equally responsible to and subject to the supervision of the people's congress and its standing committee. This shows that the procuratorial power is one indispensable aspect of the unified state power, and that the procuratorial system is an important legal system that evolved from the socialist state system and political system.

In the capitalist countries and in old China, although the procuratorial organs may have had the power to investigate public security authorities as they engaged in the investigation and direction of cases, they were basically an organ of prosecuting, filing accusations on behalf of the state against a defendant in a law court, and as to its structure it belonged administratively to the government's judicial administrative system or to the judicial organs. It was therefore not an independent state organization and had of course no

authority to supervise the legality in a comprehensive way. This was a procuratorial system that Lenin did not approve of. His opinion was: "The only duty of the chief prosecutor and the only affair he has to attend to is one thing: the surveillance of a truly uniform understanding of the legal system throughout the entire republic, disregarding all local differences and not allowing local influences to interfere." Our draft constitution follows exactly Lenin's idea. It summed up the positive and negative experiences since the establishment of our government, before the nature of the procuratorial organ was clearly defined as one of supervising the legality. Article 133 of the draft constitution furthermore specially determines: "The People's Procuratorate exercises the procuratorial power independently according to the provisions of the law and must not be interfered with by any administrative organ, organization or individual." The draft constitution has formulated further corresponding provisions to ensure in organizational respects that the procuratorial organ may exercise independently the power of supervising the legality as such power has been bestowed by law, and to ensure that it give full expression to the seriousness of the socialist legal system.

Next, the draft constitution also drew up a complete set of provisions determining the duties of the procuratorial organ. In exercising its procuratorial powers, the people's procuratorate on the one hand gives effect to the duties specified in Article 27 of the draft constitution: "Protecting public order, suppressing all treasonable and counterrevolutionary activities and meeting out punishment to those who endanger public security, sabotage the socialist economy and commit other criminal activities and to punish and reform criminal elements." On the other hand the procuratorial organs are also to protect on the legal plane the basic rights of the citizens from unlawful infringements, earnestly observe the provisions of Article 36 of the draft constitution, namely that "a citizen, whosoever he may be, may be arrested only with the approval of the people's procuratorate or by a decision of a people's court, such arrests to be carried out by the people's security organs." An act that infringes on the basic rights of a citizen shall be investigated by the procuratorial organs and in serious cases where criminal laws have been violated, criminal responsibility shall be established. This shows that according to the provisions of the draft constitution the procuratorial organs bear the double responsibility of punishing criminals and protecting the people, which is an unqualified expression of the superiority of the socialist system.

Third, the relevant articles of the draft constitution directly and indirectly prescribe the organizational principles and the principles to govern all activities of the procuratorial organ. For instance, the draft constitution points out that the procuratorial organ, the same as any other government organ, must uphold such basic principles as "equality of all before the law," seeking truth from facts, following the road of the masses and striving hard to serve the people. In addition, the draft also provides in its Article 137: "When the people's courts, the people's procuratorate and the public security authorities handle criminal cases, they shall proceed with a strict division of work responsibilities, coordinate their work among each other and interact with each other, to ensure that law is implemented correctly and effectively." This principle is an important creation in the judicial practice of our country and reflects the dialectic relation of combined unity and mutual contraposition in the criminal procedure as between the public safety organs,

the procuratorial organs and the judicial organs. By upholding this principle we can bring into full play the collective wisdom of the three organs, have a question examined from different angles and thus avoid any subjective partiality in the investigation of cases and ensure a high quality in the performance of their duties. For the first time this important creation is written into the country's basic great law, a fact which is certainly of great practical significance and of a farreaching historical significance.

9808

CSO: 4005/1260

PARTY AND STATE

PROVINCIAL LEADERS ON 12TH CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

OW160441 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Principal party and government leaders of Fujian and seven other provinces and autonomous regions have visited basic-level units to propagandize and lecture on the 12th National CPC Congress documents to party members, cadres and the masses, urging them to make the greatest efforts to master the guidelines of the documents in order to make contributions to creating a new situation in all fields socialist modernization.

After explaining the essence of the congress documents at the sixth plenary meeting (enlarged) of the Third Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, Xiang Nan visited the Fujian Teachers' University and its affiliated middle and primary schools to lecture on the congress documents. Hu Ping and Cheng Xu, secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, visited Fuzhou University and the party school of the provincial CPC Committee on separate occasions to give lectures on the congress documents.

Leading cadres of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee visited regional-level units and various prefectures and counties to help party member-cadres of all nationalities study the congress documents in many different ways. Qiao Xiaoguang visited units directly under the regional authorities to study the congress documents with all cadres and, at the same time, to inquire about and examine cadres' progress. Zhou Guangchun and Xiao Han, secretaries of the regional CPC Committee, visited Qinzhou Prefecture and Duan Yao Autonomous County on separate occasions to have cordial talks with basic-level rural cadres and to familiarize themselves with the progress of the cadres and people of all nationalities in their study of the congress documents.

After returning to their respective locations, the delegates to the 12th National CPC Congress from Guizhou Province have visited basic-level units to explain the guidelines of the congress documents in close link with local practical conditions. At a meeting of unit cadres directly under the provincial authority at and above the section-level, Chi Biqing urged party member-cadres to make themselves good examples in studying congress documents.

Leading party and government cadres of Gansu Province and delegates and alternate delegates of the Lanzhou area to the 12th congress have explained the

guidelines of the congress to all systems, departments and units. Studying with leading cadres at and above the level of the county party committee secretary at the enlarged meeting of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, Feng Jixin viewed his understanding after studying the congress documents and discussed the plan, methods and steps to launch provincewide activities to study the 12th congress documents. At the meeting, he said: Now that the 12th congress has firmly decided on policies and principles and pointed at the clear-cut orientation, party members and the people of the whole province must conscientiously study the congress documents and master their essence in order to create a new situation in Gansu and win new victories.

After generally conveying the guidelines of the 12th congress, Shandong, Liaoning, Nei Monggol and Xizang have made further efforts to launch study and study-guide activities so that party members, cadres and the people will surely master the essence of the congress documents and build material and spiritual civilization according to the requirements set by the 12th congress. At the meeting of cadres of provincial organs and cadres at and above the deputy section chief level of universities and colleges called by the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee, Bai Rubing lectured on the congress documents. The provincial party committee also held a study class for leading cadres of provincial organs at which leading cadres of the provincial party committee made systematic and indepth study with leading cadres at and above the level of member of the leading party group of provincial departments, committees, divisions and bureaus. After National Day, leading cadres of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and people's government divided the report to the 12th congress into six topics and reported on each topic to units under the provincial party committee and government as a guide. Xu Shaofu, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee, has reported to cadres of units directly under the provincial authority as a guide. Delegates to the 12th congress--now scattered in various prefectures and cities--have also explained the essence of the congress documents and guided others toward their study, making these documents known to everyone. Delegates of all nationalities to the 12th congress from Xizang have all conveyed the congress documents to cadres and herdsmen upon their return to Xizang. After the Xiang Autonomous Regional CPC Committee called a meeting of party member-cadres at and above the county level, Yin Fatang and Raidi separately visited the grasslands in northern Xizang and the Shannan Prefecture to study the congress documents and discuss implementation of the 12th congress guidelines with local cadres and to answer questions by cadres and herdsmen during study. At the meeting of party member-cadres called by the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, Zhou Hui urged the people of all nationalities in Nei Monggol to study the 12th congress documents well. He said: The strategical goal set by the 12th congress is both far-sighted and practical, providing us with a grand blueprint. Comrade Hu Yaobang has stressed both material and spiritual civilization. We must establish and develop a new type of social relationship among the people of all nationalities based on spiritual civilization and satisfactorily build both material and spiritual civilization.

PARTY AND STATE

CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS FAILS TO CLEAR LIN BIAO

OW150301 (Clandestine) BA YI Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] While the armed forces are studying the documents of the 12th Party Congress, some comrades point out: Although the 12th CPC National Congress approved the work report of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and expressed satisfaction with the work of the commission, it is not difficult to see from the commission's report that its investigation of the Lin Biao case was perfunctory and superficial, merely going through the motions; that it failed to solve once and for all the problems left over from history in connection with the false charges against Lin Biao; and that it failed to rehabilitate the people involved in the case.

More regrettably the party congress failed to point out the serious mistakes in the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's report, thus further impeding the correct solution to the false case against Lin Biao. First, the commission's report continued to use the term "the case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques." This is to equate Lin Biao and the other former leaders of our armed forces, who were framed by the gang of four, with the gang of four and their band of counterrevolutionary renegades. Second, it still used the so-called case of Lin Biao's counterrevolutionary conspiracy, cooked up by the gang of four, as the main charge against Lin Biao and the other former leaders of the armed forces. Third, in examining the Lin Biao case, the Discipline Inspection Commission, under pressure from above, failed to refer to the important material evidence and statements gathered by the second special investigation group. Yet, it is precisely these materials which will, to a very great extent, expose the facts of the fabrication of the Lin Biao case by the gang of four.

The more important items in the materials gathered by the second special investigation group include the following:

1. Two original manuscripts of the "outline for 'Project 571,'" discovered in a small safe in Jiang Qing's Lushan office, in which are changes made in handwriting of Kang Sheng, Xie Fuzhi and Jiang Qing;
2. The log of the guards at Villa No 96, Lianhuachi, Beidaihe, on file at the Central Security Bureau, which contains an entry on an important instruction given by Premier Zhou Enlai to the guards at Lin Biao's villa on 12 September 1971;

3. Records in the logs of the control rooms of naval and air force units at Shangaiguan and testimonies by controllers on duty on 13 September 1971;
4. Records of take-offs and landings of military aircraft and helicopters and radar search reports on the night of 13 September 1971 from the air force control center; and
5. On-the-spot investigation report by the staff of the Chinese Embassy in the People's Republic of Mongolia on the plane wreckage and eight corpses.

The above-mentioned and many other materials gathered by the second special investigation group prove that Lin Biao and the others were deliberately murdered by the gang of four and several other leaders then in the party Central Committee.

On 12 September 1971, sworn followers of Kang Sheng and the gang of four sneaked into Villa No 96, Lianhuachi and murdered Lin Biao, Ye Qun, Lin Ligu, Liu Peifeng and four others. They loaded the corpses into Lin Biao's Hongqi sedan, and they themselves got into several other cars and drove to the air force Shangaiguan airfield. At the airfield, the gang of four's lackeys carried out another crafty plot and created the so-called farce of Lin Biao's escape to defect to the enemy. This is the conclusion reached by the second special investigation group based on irrefutable facts.

The Central Discipline Inspection Commission should refer to these materials, reexamine the false case against Lin Biao and correct past mistakes in the handling of the case.

As far as the armed forces are concerned, the false case against Lin Biao is the most important problem left over from history, and this problem should be thoroughly solved as soon as possible.

CSO: 4005/55

PARTY AND STATE

UPHOLDING FOUR BASIC PRINCIPLES WHILE PUBLICIZING LEGAL SYSTEM STRESSED

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 8 25 Aug 82 pp 3-8

[An arrangement by Zhang Zhonghou [1728 1350 0624] and Zheng Yuanyuan [6774 0337 0337] of speeches at a symposium of legal scholars and practitioners: "Upon the Four Basic Principles While Giving Publicity to the Legal System--A Symposium of Persons of the Legal Circles on the Invitation of the Editorial Staff of Three Periodicals: FAXUE YANJIU [LAW RESEARCH], FAXUE ZAZHI [JOURNAL OF LAW] and MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM]"]

[Text] The inauguration of the China Law Society is a great and happy event at our country's political science and law front. To celebrate the birth of the China Law Society, and furthermore to act in the spirit of the All-China Political Science and Law Conference and to strengthen further and improve giving publicity to the legal system, the editorial departments of the three periodicals, the FAXUE YANJIU, FAXUE ZAZHI and the MINZHU YU FAZHI, took the opportunity of the successful conclusion of the inaugural meeting to invite persons of the legal circles to a symposium on the present propagandistic work for the legal system. The symposium was held at the Beijing Friendship House, and was attended by 70 persons, among them the vice president and directors of the China Law Society, leading persons from political science and law colleges and legal scholars. The symposium was presided over by the responsible staff of the three periodicals, Sun Yaming [1327 5888 1987], Yu Haocheng [0060 3185 2052] and Zheng Xinyong [6774 1800 3057]. The following is a resume of part of the statements:

Upholding the Four Basic Principles Is Our Clear-Out Stand

Gan Zhongdou [3927 6850 2435], Vice President of the China Law Society: The present symposium has been arranged by the editorial staff of three law periodicals at a time when the China Law Society just concluded its inaugural meeting. The responsible comrades of the three periodicals are listening to everyone's ideas and also hope that everyone will get busy and everyone will be concerned about our joint publicity work on behalf of the legal system. At

the meeting of the China Law Society, the leadership concerned and the comrades raised the question of our Society publishing a journal; we have this intention and are in the midst of preparatory work. I think to have the support of the four basic principles play its full role on the front of ideological theory is more than can be achieved by just one periodical, but must rather rely on all the newspapers and periodicals, and I very much hope that the three periodicals that sponsor the present symposium will work together with us on this task.

The leading ideas at the present inaugural meeting of the China Law Society, or let us say the main themes, were the two items we were called upon to uphold in the speeches of Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Yang Xiufeng [2799 4423 1496]: one was to have a clear-cut stand of upholding the four basic principles, and the other is to uphold an unswerving orientation of linking theory with practice. To implement this spirit will require the efforts of all different quarters. The three periodicals that we have here today have each their own peculiarity, but they have one thing in common and that is the "two upholdings" in their editorial work. In this respect I believe you will certainly produce even more remarkable contributions. Comrade Peng Zhen said that the four basic principles are not just some kind of a theory or one particular school of thought, but are the summation of our country's historical experiences since the beginning of the 20th Century, are the basic principles derived by our own summing up of our country's history and are truth that has been tested in practice. They are not something that can be handled this way or that way, but are objective law that can be handled only in this way. In the field of literature and art there is the demand that the political substance of service to the people and service to socialism must be combined with perfect artistic form. Our propaganda for the legal system must also consider what the best form would be to propagate the four basic principles, and not merely to shout slogans uselessly. Whether a piece of writing propagates the four basic principles does not depend on whether and how often it mentions the four basic principles, but on whether it gives expression to the spirit of the four basic principles. The "four items to uphold" and the "double-hundred policy" are not mutually contradictory, but consistent with each other. On the one hand we want to uphold the four basic principles, on the other hand we want to render the atmosphere of scientific research as lively as possible and want to have vivid and vigorous publications. This is a problem worth studying. Some of the law periodicals of the past were quite good and were also well received by the masses. In establishing close links with the masses, we must on the one hand serve the masses, understand the needs of the masses, but on the other hand also earnestly analyze the interests of the masses and through our contacts with the masses raise the ideological awareness and the moral sentiment of the broad masses of our readers. In this respect I hope many more good articles will be published.

We Must Raise Standards As Well As Popularize

Wang Guiwu [3769 2710 0063], head of the Research Section of the Supreme People's Procuratorate: Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Yang Xiufeng both emphasized in their speeches the principle of linking theory with reality. Linking up with the reality means that we are asked to give first priority to the actual problems encountered in our legislative and judicial practice in all our legal research and our propaganda for the legal system, and provide explanations in the theoretical field as well as popular explanations. For instance, the problem of the relevance of our draft constitution to our political construction

and the buildup of our legal system, the problem of the present class struggle under the new conditions, the problem of juvenile criminality within the readjustment of our public safety and order, the policy and legal problems in combating economic crimes, the economic and legislative problems in the four modernizations, the problem of administrative law provisions in the simplification and reform of our administrative structure, etc, all these are questions that urgently require study, propaganda and interpretations. We must oppose doctrinairism, but we must not ignore empiricism. For instance, the lack of a strong belief in the legal system, a habit of relying on the method of launching political drives and being unaccustomed to use the weapon of law and use legal processes in one's work within the framework of the law, or even a lack of respect for legal procedures, paying attention to policies and not so much to law, turning overcautious even after advocating the legal system and thus being confused as to what to do, etc. Failing to overcome these kinds of empiricist ways of thinking would also be detrimental to the buildup of the socialist legal system and to legal research.

How to find the correct relationship between popularizing and raising standards is also an important problem of legal research and of propagating the legal system. We are now in urgent need of legal monographs of a high level and a good linkage of theory and reality, to be written by our legal scholars. We urgently need a systematic summing up of the rich and valuable successful experiences and of certain failures in our country's political science and law work and to evolve a theory from this work. We need even more an effort at popularization on a large scale. It is very gratifying to see MINZHU YU FAZHI being published in an edition of 800,000 copies. It shows that it is doing a good job at popularizing legal knowledge and is therefore well received by the large number of our cadres and the masses. The fact clearly indicates once more that the people in their hearts long for good government, long for law, and that the masses have an eager desire for legal knowledge, to master the weapon of law in order to ensure social stability and to protect their personal interests. The support of the masses is our greatest encouragement and reward. The buildup of our legal system has unlimited and broad prospects. We must popularize legal knowledge not only among the masses of cadres and peasants, but also first of all among the cadres of all ranks, including our leading cadres.

There is common ground between legal research and the propaganda for the legal system, but there are also differences between the two. The propaganda for the legal system is a propaganda for the current policies, laws, regulations and decrees of the state and statements in opposition are not permissible. Otherwise there would be no uniform will and action throughout the country, and that would be detrimental to the stability and unity of the country. Legal research explores unknown territory, and it is permissible to conduct these studies also with regard to the current policies and laws from both directions, the positive and the negative side, to sum up experiences and put forth suggestions for reform. Otherwise there would be no advance and development.

Link Up With Reality, Have a Target for Your Arrow

Xie Fei [6200 7378], Vice President of the Central People's Policy Academy:
With regard to propaganda for the legal system, we must earnestly propagate

the important significance of upholding the four basic principles and propagate the new achievements and new experiences gained by the party with respect to strengthening the socialist legal system since the Sixth Plenary Session.

The socialist legal system is determined by the people. Any person must obey the Constitution and the law. Any individual or organization that violates the Constitution or the law must be punished according to law. A sound legal system will bring about a state where law can be relied upon, where law must be followed, where law is executed strictly and where violations of the law will be prosecuted.

We must propagate among the people that the basic goal and significance of the socialist legal system is to have the broad masses thoroughly understand that the socialist legal system protects the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the lawful interests of the whole body of our citizenry. We must teach the people to rise to protect the economic foundation of socialism and to resolutely fight all criminal elements.

In our propaganda work we must link theory with reality, we must start out from the realities, take facts as our basis, have a target for our arrows, this is the way to raise the effectiveness of our propaganda for the legal system and protect the authority of the socialist legal system.

Let Us Function as Promoters and as Supervisors

Sun Yaming [1327 0068 2494], Director of the Law Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences:

Today's symposium is being conducted by the publishers of three periodicals, it may also be called a celebration, namely celebrating the inauguration of the China Law Society.

In our propaganda on behalf of the legal system we must, most fundamentally, be clear about what we are propagating. Comrade Yang Xiufeng said that upholding the four basic principles is the fundamental guarantee for the realization of the socialist modernizations. In China, if we abandon the four basic principles, it will be absolutely impossible to realize the socialist modernizations. Our legal research and our propaganda for the legal system must be fully aware of this idea and implement it from beginning to end.

In our propaganda on behalf of the legal system, we must make it our important task to bring about a state, as pointed out by the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, where "there is law that can be relied upon, law that must be followed, law that will be executed strictly and violations of the law that will be prosecuted." To strengthen the socialist legal system we have to have laws. We must greatly step up our legislative work and energetically draw up laws where none exist. In the last 2, 3 years we enacted 200 or 300 laws and regulations, but this still falls far short of actual requirements. To enact a law is not easy, some laws need several years until they are ready to be enacted. Once we have a law, it must be executed and affairs must be handled strictly according to law. Any person whosoever who violates the law

must be punished. With regard to the rule that where there is a law, the law must be followed, there are certain places in our country where this is not done well, and certain people do not follow the law where it exists. In our propaganda for a legal system, we must not only play a role in promoting legislation and providing constructive suggestions, but must also play a role in supervising the implementation and carrying out of the laws.

Certain Hopes

Wu Jialin [0702 1367 7792], Vice President of Ningxia University:

The FAXUA YANJIU, FAXUE ZAZHI and the MINZHU YU FAZHI are legal periodicals of a comparatively great influence. As a reader who considers it indispensable to read them and as an occasional contributor, I take this opportunity to submit to the editorial departments of these three periodicals certain hopes on my part:

First, to uphold the four basic principles and oppose the trend toward bourgeois liberalization; and on the other hand carry out the "twice hundred" policy and enliven the academic atmosphere.

Upholding the four basic principles and implementing the "twice hundred" policy at the same time is quite possible. Any view or practice that places these two things in diametrically opposed positions is wrong. Truth becomes clearer through debate. Without academic disputes there can be no talk of development in jurisprudence.

Second, to start out from reality, start out from the national conditions of China, opposing empty talk divorced from objective reality, but on the other hand also to look forward into the future, study new questions and explore directions of political and legal reforms.

To link theory with reality, facing reality, solving the various questions posed by actual life, that is the direction of legal research.

Third, to reflect and expose the various contradictions and problems in our society, but on the other hand to consider the social effect and not to give the enemy an opportunity that he could take advantage of.

We must give our own people confidence, hope and strength, and encourage people to be imbued with confidence in facing the future and advancing forward.

Fourth, to present things vividly and vigorously, so that people will find it interesting and absorbing, but on the other hand we must guard against vulgarity and low taste.

Articles must be written in a popular style, easy to understand, vividly and vigorously. We must not always put on a stern expression and preach. We should use less terms that sound like instructions, such as "this is how it should be done," and "this is how things should be," as also terms that smell of gunpowder, such as "resolutely fight" and "thoroughly criticize," but on the other hand we must clearly differentiate between "popularization" and "vulgar-

ization," between "enhancing interest" and "low taste," as otherwise we would introduce bad influences.

Fifth, to have a general character, undertake jointly the propaganda of socialist democracy and of the socialist legal system, but on the other hand also to have individual character, each publication to be set up and run with its own characteristic features.

MINZHU YU FAZHI is a periodical of a comprehensive character, touching on such fields as politics, law, ethics and society, but still will have politics and the legal system as its main topics. Isn't it after all called "Democracy and Legal System"!

In our specific legal work we feel deeply at present the urgent need to handle our work in a comprehensive way. Be it redressing the ills of society or reducing criminality, all requires a coordination and comprehensive handling from such various aspects as politics, economics, law and ethics. It seems to me that MINZHU YU FAZHI could do more in this direction.

Uphold Linking Theory With Reality; Uphold the Four Basic Principles

Wang Shuwen [3769 0647 2429], Vice President of the China Law Society: The four basic principles are the fundamental guiding ideology and the fundamental principle of the present draft of the revised constitution. They are the unshakable conclusion gained by our people from their protracted personal experiences. They sum up the fundamental experiences from 100-odd years of revolutionary struggle. They are truth tested in long periods of practice and reflect the objective inexorable law of historical developments in China.

Upholding the four basic principles provides the common political foundation on which the whole party and all nationalities of the country stand united. It is the fundamental guarantee for the smooth progress of our undertaking of the socialist modernizations, as it is also the fundamental guarantee for our effective performance in legal research and in propaganda of the legal system.

To proceed in each case from actual conditions, seek truth from facts, link theory with reality, that is the ideological line of dialectical materialism followed by our party. Only by upholding the principle of linking theory with reality, starting out from the actual conditions in our country, starting out from the new conditions in this new historical era, can our legal research and our propaganda for the legal system correctly reflect and be of service to the economic foundation of socialism and promote the triumphant advance of our cause of the socialist modernizations.

We must therefore emulate the spirit of Comrade Peng Zhen's and Comrade Yang Xiufeng's speeches and uphold the four basic principles and uphold the principle of linking theory with reality in all our legal research and propaganda for the legal system. We must do so in order to develop the Marxist legal theories of Chinese socialism, to foster socialist democracy, to perfect the socialist legal system and to make a contribution to the construction of our socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Implementation of the "Double Hundred" Policy

Wu Lei [0702 4320], Head of the Law Department of China People's University: In the field of jurisprudence we must implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend," we must draw on the collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas, pool everyone's thoughts and strength, allow differing views to contend freely and maintain and develop the stimulating atmosphere of scholarly theoretical research. This is not contradictory to the four basic principles, but consistent with them. Only by upholding the four basic principles can we possibly implement and carry out the "double hundred" policy and can we truly promote the flowering of legal research. The implementation of the "double hundred" policy and can we truly promote the flowering of legal research. The implementation of the "double hundred" policy is also consistent with the correct spirit of launching criticism and self-criticism in the field of scholarship.

When we engage in legal research and in actual judicial work, it is again necessary to start out from the realities, seek truth from fact, conscientiously sum up the experiences and lessons from our country's judicial practice and buildup of the legal system, in order to have them serve our socialist modernizations. Only by effectively linking our legal research with the legislative and judicial practice can we achieve notable results and can we cultivate our particular characteristics. Any legal research that is divorced from reality has no vitality and cannot yield positive results.

To make a success of our legal research, we must also absorb the beneficial experiences and lessons of all times and from all countries. The guiding principle for these studies must of course be Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the studies must base on the present realities of our country. Whatever is beneficial for socialism should be absorbed, but mere dross and poison must be repudiated. We must truly follow the precept: "Make the past serve the present and make foreign things serve China," so as to serve our country's legal system and our construction. We must definitely abstain from a blind worship of everything foreign, from returning to the ancient ways and from copying things mechanically in disregard of specific conditions.

We must integrate legislative and judicial practice with the propaganda for the legal system, launch diversified legal research activities, advocate the study of Marxism-Leninism and the reading of original works, and establish clarity in all fundamental concepts and theories. Apart from continuing the good work of publishing legal periodicals, newspapers, scholarly journals and books, research in legal theory should be further supported by the publication of "Collected Essays on Law," which should contain a selection of outstanding articles that had already been published somewhere before. The collection and publication of "A Selection of Writings on Law by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin" is also suggested, so as to make the relevant writings of classic authors available to legal research; also suggested is the publication of a certain amount of legislative and similar material.

Pernicious Influence Still To Be Cleared Up; Bringing Order Out of Chaos

Cao Haibo [2580 3189 3134], President of the Beijing Academy of Politics and Law:

The situation on the politics and law front is excellent, but we must not ignore the pernicious influences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." During the 10 years of turmoil, our politics and law front was a great disaster area. All fields, from organization and professional work to cadre contingents, had been utterly devastated. Since the Third Plenary Session, the party Central Committee has done much to bring order out of chaos and has made many policy decisions that strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, that promote socialist democracy and perfect the socialist legal system. Development was achieved from the old monkish "I know no law, I hold nothing sacred," to the enactment of many new laws, from the chaos in public order to a greatly improved public order, from a desolate scene in legal research to a rejuvenation of jurisprudence, from returning the political and law cadres and professors to their original posts and the reopening of politics and law colleges and universities to the strengthening and developing of these contingents, etc, etc. This all shows that the politics and law front is recovering, consolidating, fighting on and developing. It also indicates that the situation on the politics and law front is excellent and furthermore getting better and better.

To keep the excellent situation on the politics and law front developing further and to benefit the four modernizations, we must uphold the four basic principles, resolutely implement the policy of the Central Committee of quick and severe punishment for serious criminal elements and serious economic criminals, and the policy of educating, reforming and redeeming youths who have gone astray. At the same time we must further strengthen the socialist legal research in service to our country's economic base and to the four modernization drives.

It must be further pointed out with emphasis that in order to develop the excellent situation at our politics and law front, we must continue to eliminate the poisonous and pernicious influences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Some persons have been severely poisoned and take an attitude of scepticism and resentment against the new principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session. It is therefore still necessary for us to continue our work of eliminating the pernicious influences and of bringing order out of chaos. We must guard against any of the three hostile groups infiltrating our leadership teams. Only by continuing our efforts to bring order out of chaos can we correctly implement the principles and policies of the party, can we strengthen the solidarity of the politics and law contingents and can we further develop the excellent condition on the politics and law front.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," we have done great work and achieved outstanding results in our propaganda for a legal system. The concept of the legal system has been spread wide and strengthened among the masses, especially also among the youths, but this work has not yet been done sufficiently penetratingly and in sufficient detail, it has also not been maintained for a sufficiently long time and must therefore be further strengthened. Only by con-

tinuing our propaganda on behalf of the legal system and by strengthening the buildup of the legal system can we prevent and avoid a recurrence of a turmoil like the "Great Cultural Revolution."

Summing Up the Historical Experiences of the Revolutionary Legal System

Zhang Xipo [1728 1585 0980], Vice Chairman of the Law Department of China People's University:

In order to sum up the practical experiences in the construction of our country's revolutionary legal system, to develop a socialist legal system that fits the national conditions of our country and incorporates Chinese characteristics, we must earnestly study the abundant experiences in the buildup of a revolutionary legal system in our country since the time of the revolutionary bases. Comrade Yang Xiufeng mentioned in his report many successful experiences of particularly Chinese features in our law, such as the integration of democracy and dictatorship, of democracy and the legal system, the coordination of punishment and leniency, the mass line under the guidance of the party committees, the integration of specialized work in the departments with reliance on the masses, the reform of criminals through labor and education, circuit travelling of law courts, on the spot adjudication, settlement of civil disputes by mediation, etc. There is not one of these methods that does not have its roots in the revolutionary bases and that has not gradually evolved from protracted struggle and repeated practice. If we do not understand the historical experience of the growth of our revolutionary legal system, we will hardly be able to understand the origin and the quintessence of our current legal system. We must therefore greatly treasure this valuable heritage and carry forward and develop the good tradition. This is also good teaching material useful in instructing our younger generation in the four basic principles and the revolutionary tradition.

Collecting and studying historical material on the revolutionary bases is now being given greatest attention by everyone, from Central Committee down to provincial and municipal party committees, and many of our older comrades are devoting themselves most enthusiastically to this historically significant work. For instance, in the "Comprehensive History of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region" now being compiled by the three provinces in question, the history of the legal system occupies an important place. In the North China area, the compilation of a "History of the Shanxi-Chahar-Hebei Regional Regime" is now being organized and it will also give much attention to the study of the history of the regime and the buildup of its legal system. I ardently hope that older comrades who participated in the regime and in the work of building up its legal system will write more memoirs of the revolution. I also hope that legal publications will select appropriate articles for publication that relate to the history of building up the revolutionary legal system.

Let All Have A Say, Not Just One

Ma Kechang [7456 0344 2490], Vice Chairman of the Law Department of Wuhan University and associate professor:

On the premise that our law periodicals are upholding the four basic principles, they should also follow the "double hundred" principle and launch discussions of different scholarly views. One must not place upholding the four basic principles in an antagonistic opposite position to implementing the "double hundred" policy. In jurisprudence one must not only hear one voice, but rather have all have their say. To advocate debating different scholarly views means to allow errors to be committed and errors to be set right. In the debates of different scholarly views, facts must be presented and things must be reasoned out. People must convince by reasoning and must earnestly observe the "three not's" put forward by the party Central Committee.

I believe that after the inception of the China Law Society, our law periodicals will uphold the four basic principles with even greater awareness and make even greater contributions to the flowering of our country's socialist jurisprudence.

The Legal System and Spiritual Civilization

Yang Yonghua [2799 3059 5478], Lecturer at the Northwest College of Politics and Law:

There is an inseparable link between the socialist legal system and the socialist spiritual civilization. In a certain sense one may say, without a socialist legal system there can be no socialist spiritual civilization.

First, a legal system is the precondition for the spiritual civilization. History has proved long ago that the important indicator for human society's transition from the uncivilized to the civilized stage is the emergence of the state and of law. The spiritual civilization of any type of society has as its precondition the legal system of that particular society. If ancient Rome would not have developed its law, there would not have been a mighty Roman Empire. If there would not have been the compilation of the Han Dynasty law and no formulation of the Tang Dynasty law, there would have been no reign of Emperors Wen and Jing and no Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty. Past history has been like this, and it has become even clearer in the age of socialism. If there would be no socialist state and its law, we would not be able to speak of any socialist spiritual civilization. If the socialist legal system is trampled underfoot, the certain consequence would be a destruction of the socialist spiritual civilization. The 10 years of turmoil are a clear proof of this.

Second, the legal system is a major component of the spiritual civilization. The socialist spiritual civilization is a scientific system. It comprises three parts that are closely connected and inseparable from each other. One is widespread absorption of all mankind's knowledge, second is composed of the ideals and sentiments of communism, and the third is the principle of observing discipline and observing the law. Comrade Dong Biwu [5516 1801 2976] once said: "Talking of civilization, the legal system must be reckoned as one item in it."

Third, the legal system is a guarantee of civilization. The socialist spiritual civilization is a major yardstick and indicator for the progress of society. However, its emergence was not plain sailing but required a long period of

struggle. We therefore need a socialist legal system as a guarantee. The crimes in the economic field and the various other crimes are nothing but destructive acts against the socialist civilization. To combat and punish all criminal elements is action that protects the socialist material and spiritual civilization.

This shows that developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system are basic measures, and the road to be followed, if we are to build up our socialist spiritual civilization.

Research Into the New Conditions and New Problems

Wang Liming [3769 4409 2494], Editor for Theoretical Affairs at the JENMIN RIBAO:

Since the Third Plenary Session proposed promoting socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system, legal research in our country has broken down formerly forbidden zones and achieved most gratifying results in all directions. The principle "all are equal before the law," which used to be repudiated as a bourgeois slogan, has now been written into the draft of our revised constitution. Old laws were formerly considered as something that deserved nothing but criticism and not worth carrying on, but now everyone agrees that the old laws could be critically accepted and carried on. While the slogan "man must rule, not law" was voiced toward the end of the fifties, now the majority of our comrades believe it is rather the rule of law that we must put into practice. In short, conditions in law research are very good and develop in a healthy way.

However, compared with research in other field, I am afraid, it still appears somewhat weak. For instance, there are rather few special monographs and articles that study Marxist-Leninist theories of jurisprudence. There is obviously also a shortage of works that use Marxist-Leninist theories of law in the analysis of theoretical and practical questions. I think it is a good thing that the All-China Politics and Law Work Conference proposed the earnest study of the Marxist-Leninist law theories.

In most recent years, bourgeois laws, monographs and articles were translated much more than before; this is a good thing. In future we must translate much more and publish more of these translations so as to widen the field of vision, use them as reference and enhance the level of our jurisprudence. However, our own research work must catch up at the same time. We can make use of the translated works only after subjecting them to analysis and criticism according to the Marxist-Leninist theories of law, we must discard the dross and adopt the quintessence, discard the false and absorb the true. If we would not analyze carefully enough and are not sufficiently critical, if we would not draw clear lines of demarcation, it could happen that we disseminate some bourgeois legal viewpoints. This is a problem that concerns all who engage in legal research and concerns us who engage in propagating the law.

The source of law is in reality. To produce good writing it is necessary on the one hand to be guided by the Marxist-Leninist theories on law, and on the other hand to understand and study the actual conditions. Satisfactory work in the propaganda of law cannot possibly divorce itself from these two requisites.

The present All-China Politics and Law Work Conference raised quite a number of questions that we find well worth our earnest study.

Hopeful Expectations With Regard to the Three Publications--There Is Strength Only in Bringing Forth New Ideas

Gong Xiangrui [7895 4382 3843], Professor of the Law Department of Beijing University:

In publishing a periodical, to show strength is only possible by setting forth new ideas.

First, bringing forth new ideas is first of all a matter of being "new" in spirit. It means that on the premise of upholding the four basic principles, to publish more and more articles that are of a fairly high level, that effectively apply historical materialism and dialectical materialism and extend their studies to all ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign advanced legal theories and systems. Having the correct direction in the four basic principles as a premise, our jurisprudence and our publications will be able to flourish and develop.

Second, bringing forth new ideas is a matter of new content. Outmoded content cannot satisfy the needs of the readers. One indication of the good condition at our politics and law front is the growing number of law students and of those who show a regard for the law. The Department of Law at Beijing University alone has more than 1,000 students. They are all new readers and we must satisfy their needs. There is also a constantly increasing number of laws and regulations. The new Constitution is about to be promulgated; there are also three drafts of the Code of Civil Law; the Code of Civil Procedure and other laws have already been published; it is planned to have more than 140 economic laws and regulations over the next 5 years and sooner or later a large number of administrative laws will come out (Law Governing Administrative Organization, Law on Reform of the Cadre System, Regulations Governing Standards for Laws and Regulations, Regulations Governing Administrative Procedure, Regulations Governing Adjudication of Administrative Cases). It is a need of the broad masses of readers to find more articles that inform on the content of these new laws.

Third, bringing forth new things also refers to a new style, that means to publish more articles that are truly relevant to the realities of our country and that present theories and analyses. Strive for diversity in content and nature. No matter where in the layout, from heading to content, strive for originality, liveliness and a style true to life and convincing in its message, because legal articles are frequently apt to be written dull and dry, and even in a kind of "officialese." We must promote a scholarly style that links theory with the realities. We must overcome the fault of simplifications by "moving from established concept to established concept" and of "considering things only as they stand."

Fourth, at this opportunity of talking about bringing forth new ideas, I call upon the three publications to publish more articles on the administrative law. In the past such articles were very scarce and very poor and shallow. Now that we talk about perfecting our legal system, the legal system, or "rule by law,"

in the administrative field is most important. It also means that before we create administrative laws, we must demand of the administrative authorities that they observe the law, demand of the personnel of the state to observe the law and especially demand of the leading personnel who act in the name of the state to observe the law. To achieve this we must have a set of organizations, institutions, methods and theories. That then is a question of demanding of the administrative authorities how to obey and how to carry out the law. In brief, the public press must have new ideas. Only by bringing forth new ideas will it show strength. My good wishes to FAXUE YANJIU, FAXUE ZAZHI and MINZHU YU FAZHI for the success in their future operations!

More Studies of Foreign Laws and International Law

Qiu Riqing [8002 2480 1987], Professor of International Law at the Law Institute of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences:

In their speeches both Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Yang Xiufeng touched on the subject of following the precept "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China," and also touched on the task of uniting with those who work in the field of law in the various countries of the world. This is all very important, and it is my hope that our law publications will proceed along the following lines:

1. Increase the study of foreign laws, especially laws on the protection of the environment, forestry laws, laws on soil erosion, as also laws on foreign trade and on commerce. All these could serve useful purposes as references in our legislative activities.
2. Publish more articles on international law, more propaganda for the study of international law, especially also propaganda for a Chinese establishment for the study of international law, that also means articles on a scientific organization for the study of Marxist international law. The study of international law, that also means articles on a scientific organization for the study of Marxist international law. The study of international law in China is guided by Marxism and employs the political stand, view and methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism in its study of international law. The Marxist science of international law declares openly that it serves the protection of the sovereignty and independence of all states, opposes imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, racism, protects world peace and supports the just struggle of the peoples of the third world, the establishment of a new international economic order and the cause of human progress.

Exert Efforts on Study, Do a Good Job at Publishing Periodicals

Hu Guang [5170 0342], President of Southwest Political Science and Law College: I am very happy to attend this symposium today; it is a good opportunity to learn from the three periodicals. You have gained abundant experiences on how to run a law periodical and on how to propagandize the legal system. We have come here to learn from you. We who live in the remote southwestern corner of the country are not as well informed as you are here, the materials at our disposal are limited and our research ability is small and progress of our research

work is also comparatively slow. We are publishing FAXUE JIKAN [Jurisprudence Quarterly], but each issue consists of only somewhat more than 20,000 copies. To improve the quality of our publication, we regularly send staff to the editorial offices of various periodicals, such as MINZHU YU FAZHI, to learn from their experiences and we also take care to have contact with actual life to investigate and study its conditions, so that our propaganda on the legal system and our legal research are as far as possible relevant to the realities and answer or explain the various questions posed by real life. To operate periodicals well, vividly and lifely, and to make a contribution to the promotion of socialist democracy and to the strengthening of the socialist legal system, it is necessary to expend much effort. In this respect your three periodicals have provided us with much highly treasured experiences. We shall adopt your strong points, amend our shortcomings and improve our work performance.

9808

CSO: 4005/3

PARTY AND STATE

COMMITTEE SEES REVIVAL, BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR LEGAL PROFESSION

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Ma Wenyuan [7456 2429 0337]: "A New Battalion in Our Judicial Contingent--Interview With the Provincial Lawyers Association Preparatory Committee"]

[Text] The construction of the legal system in our province since the third plenary session is a gratifying sight, and the revival of the legal profession is a very exciting expression of this. This reporter recently interviewed the Provincial Lawyers Association Preparatory Committee.

Several leading comrades of the preparatory committee had in the fifties been active for some time as lawyers, and the memory of the work during that period is still fresh in their minds. As early as 1955, 41 legal counsellor offices had been set up in the large and medium cities and at some county seats of our province. At that time 143 cadres and 113 comrades qualified as lawyers and formed our contingent of lawyers, pursuing their professional activities, mainly handling criminal cases. Later, under the influence of the ultra-leftist line, the legal profession was subjected to various kinds of criticism and censure. Fabricated charges were leveled against many innocent lawyers, and the lawyer system that was just about to be built up, came to a premature end. This conveniently opened the door later on for Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to engage on a large scale in fascist dictatorship, and fabricate the many cases of unjust, false and wrong convictions. This was a serious destruction inflicted on our socialist legal system and provides us with a grievous lesson.

When broaching the subject of the present condition of the legal profession, the comrades of the preparatory committee said: In the wake of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Central Committee is persistent in its efforts to bring order out of chaos, to develop socialist democracy and to strengthen the socialist legal system as tasks of top priority. Since the second session of the Fifth NPC, a series of important laws, such as the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure have been promulgated, and the restoration of a contingent of lawyers has been placed on the agenda as an important item. Under the concern and solicitude of the party committees and government agencies at all levels, the buildup of a contingent of lawyers was begun in 1979, and lawyers resumed their professional activities. Up to the present, legal counsellor offices have been established in 97 municipalities and

counties (districts) of this province, which make available the services of 326 lawyers, lawyer trainees and legal workers, of whom 171 have the formal qualifications as lawyers and lawyer trainees. In addition, 382 cadres work concurrently as lawyers. The "Provisional Regulations Governing Lawyers" have been published as a regulation of the lawyer system. It is an indication that the establishment of a lawyer system has entered a new stage in its historical development.

Furthermore, they introduced to this reporter the following positive results achieved in the few years since the resumption of work by lawyers: First was the overall development of defense in criminal cases. Since January 1980 to June of this year, lawyers were assigned by the people's courts or mandated by defendants in 10,298 criminal cases and appeared in court in the defense of 10,418 defendants, protecting the lawful interests of the defendants, improving the quality of judicial procedure, preventing the miscarriage of justice and ensuring the correct application of the law. Second was the development of representation in civil disputes, mainly disputes over economic contracts. To the end of June of this year, 932 important civil cases had lawyers represent clients or take part in mediation or arbitration, or in civil procedure activities. As representatives of factory and enterprise units, they assisted mediation and arbitration organs or law courts in correctly deciding a large number of economic disputes and thereby promoted the readjustment of the national economy and the smooth progress of the four modernizations. Third, the development of legal advisorship to factories and enterprises. From last year to June of this year, they examined or drafted 123 legal documents for factories and enterprises, represented them in 71 cases of litigation, took part in the mediation and arbitration of 112 cases and gave legal counsel in 732 cases, thereby solving knotty legal problems for certain factories and enterprises and promoting production, enhancing business management and being welcomed by factories and industrial and commercial enterprises. Fourth was legal assistance in noncontentious legal cases. The legal counsellor offices of the whole province dealt with 1,110 cases of noncontentious legal affairs up to the end of June of this year. The cases concerned disputes over economic contracts, debts, compensations, inheritances, support claims, etc. The offices served to establish closer relations between the party and the government, on the one hand, and the masses, on the other hand. Fifth was the development of functioning as legal enquiry offices, drawing up documents used in litigation as well as other documents of legal character and giving legal assistance to government agencies, factories, enterprises, communes and private citizens. In the past 2 years, they received 5,708 inquirers, answered 48,495 legal inquiries and wrote 16,573 legal documents of various kinds. They helped the relevant departments, units and citizens solve many knotty legal problems, helped the masses distinguish between right and wrong, between what is legal and what is illegal, reduced disputes and prevented crimes, thereby promoting stability and unity.

Listening to this presentation by the comrades of the preparatory committee, this reporter felt that although it is only a short 2 years since the lawyer system was restored, the lawyers did a great amount of work and made a valuable contribution to the development of socialist democracy and the perfection of the socialist legal system. Practical experience has proved that the lawyers are an important and indispensable force on the judicial front and also constitute a new battalion in our judicial contingent. At the present time when we strengthen the socialist legal system, the legal profession has very bright prospects.

PARTY AND STATE

'REPORT ON THE TIMES' DRAWS CRITICISM ON LITERATURE, ART

'WENYI BAO' Criticism

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Article: "Some Questions That Need To Be Answered by REPORT OF THE TIMES"]

[Text] In its issue No 5, 1982, WENYI BAO carried an article entitled "A Matter of Principle That Commands Attention," repudiating a series of articles published in the February 1982 issue of REPORT OF THE TIMES, and especially some formulations in its "Editor's Note." The articles were published under a general headline entitled "A Restudy of the 'Talks at the Yan'an Forum on Literature and Art.'"

The article says: "The 'Editor's Note' points out: 'During the 16 years following the 'Great Cultural Revolution,' the meaning of the 'Talks' has been distorted or tampered with by 'leftists' and rightists.'" In this sentence, the term "16 years" is a perplexing and absurd formulation. Inasmuch as the 10 years of civil strife and the succeeding years that began with the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee are two extremely different historical periods, the attempt to obscure the line between the two historical periods and to mix them up means denying the significance of the Third Plenum as a great turning point in the history of the party and state.

The article says: REPORT OF THE TIMES carried a signed article parroting without any analysis the slogan "Literary and artistic workers still face the fundamental question of how to remold their world outlook and shift their stand," and repeatedly emphasizing that the "task of prime importance" and the "fundamental problem" now facing them are "how to move their stand over to the side of the workers, peasants, and soldiers, and to the side of the proletariat." The term "remold ideology" here refers only to the need for literary and artistic workers to change their basic stand, rather than the need for everyone to devote the rest of his life to changing his subjective world as well as the objective world. This is inconsistent with the Party Central Committee's repeated reaffirmation of the spirit of its policy recognizing intellectuals as members of the working class, as well as its instruction that the slogan "Remold ideology" should no longer be mentioned.

'NANFANG RIBAO' Report

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 82 p 4

[Article: "Develop Criticism and Countercriticism"]

[Text] The May 1982 issue of WENYI BAO carried a signed article disputing the "Editor's Note" in the February 1982 issue of REPORT OF THE TIMES. After noting this, REPORT OF THE TIMES reprinted this "Note" in its July issue, along with letters and commentaries from readers rebuffing WENYI BAO. In response to this counterattack from REPORT OF THE TIMES, the August issue of WENYI BAO carried an article by Guan Lin [7070 2651] entitled "Distinguish Right From Wrong and Search for the Truth," citing facts and applying the method of reasoning to analyze and rebuff the countercharges and countercriticism coming from REPORT OF THE TIMES.

REPORT OF THE TIMES presented its countercriticism views in this way: 1) REPORT OF THE TIMES Maintains that its "Editor's Note" is entirely correct in getting those views across to the public; the formulation "during the 16 years following the 'Great Cultural Revolution' presents only a sense of time;" "it does not make any sense at all" when critics "plucked it out of context at random, and then proceeded to distort it and make a mountain out of a molehill as a device to confuse right and wrong." 2) Some people have criticized REPORT OF THE TIMES because it has criticized the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization and has touched their sore spot. 3) All local campaigns to criticize REPORT OF THE TIMES have been directed by certain people in Beijing "who want to mobilize the mass media to organize a well-orchestrated attack against REPORT OF THE TIMES until it is publicly condemned as an ultraleftist publication and put to death."

In refuting the countercriticism from REPORT OF THE TIMES, WENYI BAO carried an article which can be summarized as follows:

First, many newspapers and journals have carried articles criticizing the "Editor's Note" published by REPORT OF THE TIMES. This is not a tempest in a teacup but a response to a question of vital significance raised in the "Note." Instead of mentioning our tremendous achievements in bringing order out of chaos during the past several years, and the basic fact that Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art has been restored and developed, the "Note" has concocted this historical concept of "the 16 years following the "Great Cultural Revolution" in an attempt to launch indiscriminate criticism of the problems connected with the 10-year civil strife and the problems that came after the smashing of the "gang of four." As portrayed by the "Note," rightist trash has gotten out of hand, just as its "leftist" counterpart did during the 10-year civil strife. This judgment is inconsistent with objective reality and a gross distortion of the Party Central Committee's appraisal of the situation.

Second, in a series of articles countering the criticisms, REPORT OF THE TIMES has followed a very strange approach to the process of debate, trying by every means at its disposal to turn the matter at issue into a polemic over whether the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization should be criticized. Now at issue is the definition of the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization and the way it is assessed on the literary and artistic front. No one can call the effort to correct individual mistakes committed by Comrade Mao Zedong a tendency toward bourgeois liberalization, nor can anyone say that the literary and artistic front as a whole is now dominated by this tendency. In an article entitled "Some Problems on the Ideological Front," Comrade Hu Qiaomu [5170 0829 2606] pointed out: "The so-called tendency toward bourgeois liberalization is merely a local phenomenon on the ideological front, a phenomenon which affects only a very small number of comrades." "The tendency to deny achievements, exaggerate mistakes, and spread a mood of disappointment is dangerous and absolutely intolerable." The popular criticism of the "Editor's Note" that was published in REPORT OF THE TIMES reflects a sense of disagreement with its negative attitude toward our tremendous achievements in bringing order out of chaos ever since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. This is where the key point of dispute lies.

Third, REPORT OF THE TIMES has carried many articles this year emphasizing that the "matter of prime importance" to the implementation of Mao Zedong Thought on literature and art is to demand that the broad masses of literary and artistic workers "move their stand over to the side of the proletariat." The Party Central Committee has explicitly pointed out that the overwhelming majority of intellectuals in our country have become members of the proletariat, who need to change their subjective world continuously while changing the objective world. This is a transformation essentially initiated by the working people themselves. The insistence that literary and artistic workers thoroughly change their class stand will only end up depriving them of their status as members of the working class and will constitute a challenge to the Central Committee's appraisal and proposal in this connection. If we truly want to maintain unity with the Party Central Committee on the political front and on matters of principle and policy, we must launch struggles on two fronts, and this means that we must oppose not only the right but also the "left" deviationist tendencies in the course of implementing the party's principles and policies.

9574

CSO: 4005/1330

PARTY AND STATE

BAD ATTITUDES OF SOME CADRES CRITICIZED

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Dong Song [0392 2646]: "Don't Underestimate the Problem of Attitude"]

[Text] The leading comrades of some units are in the habit of being short-tempered with their subordinates, and putting on a stern expression and dressing them down. When others remind them to watch their attitude a bit, they take exception and say, "As long as my purpose is alright, whether my attitude is good or bad doesn't count." This is really oversimplifying matters a bit.

The problem of attitude must not be underestimated. Everybody knows the story of the "Three Visits to the Thatched Cottage" in the "Romance of the Three Kingdoms." Liu Bei, Guan Yu, and Zhang Fei made two visits to seek the advice of Zhu Beliang, but were entirely unsuccessful. Then Zhang Fei lost his temper and wanted to bring him tied up with a hemp rope. Liu Bei did not follow his suggestion, but with an attitude of utmost respect and reverence made a third visit to Zhu Geliang. Finally he won over this genius. If his attitude had been like Zhang Fei he would certainly have made a mess of things.

Through the ages the principle remains the same. Today, as we conduct ourselves with others and do our work, we should still pay attention to the problem of attitude. In the first place, only if your attitude is good will people speak frankly with you, enabling you to hear the voice and suggestions of the masses and your subordinates in good time, and to mobilize everyone's enthusiasm so that you can do a good job with one heart and one mind. In the second place, only if your attitude is good will people be willing or bold enough to give you their critical opinions, enabling you to hear unpleasant things when it is necessary, so that you can overcome shortcomings and correct mistakes. In the third place, if your attitude is good, people will be closer to you and will be willing to impart their knowledge to you without reservation, enabling you to use the capabilities of many to make up for your own shortcomings, to enrich your thinking and enhance your abilities. On the other hand, if you always show a gloomy countenance to the masses and your subordinates, or at any moment forth at the mouth and glare with rage, so that people are terrified at your very sight, respect you and keep you at a distance; if this continues then you will become an isolated person. Even if you had the splendid talents of the Duke of Zhou, would it be of much use? If in the course of daily life you handle affairs with bad intentions, then the results will surely be bad. How-

ever, even if your intentions are good, the results will not necessarily be good. One important reason for this is the problem of methods, of attitude. Thus we can see that the belief that good and bad attitudes "don't count" is obviously incorrect.

Attitude is a manifestation of thought. People who can work together with one heart and be on intimate terms with the masses and their subordinates, are people who have an unassuming attitude, who treat people as equals, and have a strong mass point of view. This sort of comrade is in the majority in our revolutionary ranks. It is exactly this that is an important guarantee that our party and government and the masses of the people will maintain relations in perfect harmony. However, there are undoubtedly some comrades in positions of leadership who are full of bureaucratic airs, who do not treat people as equals, who are simply rude to the masses, whose way of speaking leaves you no way out and allows for no explanations, and who often just don't give you a chance to take a breather. When such a comrade is criticized about this, he will make the unreasonable retort, "That's just my nature." Then people can't help but ask, "You are overbearing to the masses and to your subordinates, and sometimes even show no respect for human dignity, but before your own leaders you show a kind and pleasing countenance, respectful and reverential--so where did that 'nature' of yours go?" To tell the truth, this evil is the effect of social status notions of the old society.

In our socialist country, relations between man and man are absolutely equal. In economic status we all enjoy the ownership of the means of production; in political status we all have the same rights and duties; in social status there are only the distinctions of the division of labor, but no distinctions between noble and humble, betters and inferiors. No matter how high the positions of our cadres, they have no right to view themselves as any higher in status than others, and may only be public servants of the people, wholeheartedly serving the people, with "head bowed willingly as an ox for the children." They must know that the authority of our cadres was given to them by the masses, their power and wisdom comes from among the masses, and the success of their work is a result of relying on the masses. Separated from the masses they are a river with no source and a tree with no roots: they accomplish nothing. Those comrades who at every turn put on airs in dealing with the masses and their subordinates should put some effort into cultivating a mass point of view.

12187

CSO: 4005/1176

PARTY AND STATE

PROGRESS IN PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT REPORTED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Beginning this year, the party Central Committee announced that it would bring about a distinct turn for the better in our public security. Half a year has passed and how effective has the comprehensive management of the public order in this province been? After interviews with the departments concerned, this is a report for our readers: Criminal cases throughout our province during the past half year decreased by 21.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. Major and special cases among all these cases also decreased and have continued to decrease these last few months. There was also a great reduction in such public security cases as brawls and fighting, wounding people with knives, robbery and theft, gambling and similar cases. Public security in town and country also took a turn for the better. Practical experience has proved that the policy of the party Central Committee of a comprehensive management of public order was absolutely correct.

The party committee itself takes public security work in hand and works in a down-to-earth style.

To implement the policy of comprehensive management, the party committees at all levels began with a general appeal for action and then turned to setting about the task themselves. A comrade in a responsible position in the Jinzhou Municipal Party Committee went to Jinxi County to investigate and study the situation. He spurred on the county party committee to carry out "comprehensive management" and very rapidly changed the whole aspect of the public order situation in that locality. One of the main leading comrades of the Fuxin Municipal Party Committee discovered that a county party committee was not attaching sufficient importance to the implementation of the policy of comprehensive management. The municipal party committee member thereupon went three times to hear reports on the public security situation from the chief assistant and secondary assistant of the county party committee, did some supervising, urging and checking and was responsible for this work being put on the work agenda of the county party committee. The majority of the municipal and local party committees took public security work in hand with a proper organization, with checkups and each according to his own particular formula. Some carried this work out by a systematic assignment of responsibilities with later integration of all the separate sections and pieces. Some concentrated their efforts on the rehabilitation of public order in key districts, counties and units. All achieved striking successes. The whole province, high and low, has basically brought about a situation where the policy of comprehensive management has been effectively implemented and executed by the entire party.

Public security work in medium and small towns is picking up; the big cities are also catching up. The comprehensive management of public security in our province was initiated in the medium and small towns. After the on-the-spot meeting at Hingkou this February, the party committee of Shenyang Municipality first rectified the party work style, then undertook work in a systematic way, organizing the various fronts and assigning responsibilities to the various departments and finally demanded that over 200 key units rectify their public security and order situation within a certain time limit. As a result, after half a year of work, the public security situation of the entire municipality has distinctly changed. Fushun Municipality changed as to key points the public security aspect in Xinfu District, Qingyuan County and in some comparatively larger units, and spurred on the public security work throughout the entire municipality.

Reduction of crimes committed by juveniles; the trend of increasing crimes by younger age groups has been stopped. The party organizations, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Federation and other relevant departments have taken the key link in hand, namely the work of educating and redeeming juveniles that have gone astray, and many good results have been achieved in this work. The more than 1,000 cadres of section and division rank at the Anshan Steel Works linked up with the neighborhood committees and households and undertook, assuming full responsibility, to educate the youths who had gone astray. The standing committee of the Tieling Municipal Party Committee paired off with youths who had gone astray and made friends with them. The Communist Youth League of Fushun Municipality organized it in such a way that youths who had behaved well in reformation through labor, were released from the reformatory on parole and underwent education with the Youth League members' assistance, in this way developing one step further the work of educational assistance to youths who had gone astray. According to recent statistics of the departments concerned, the ratio of youths who corrected their past errors and made a fresh start in the whole province is 69.4 percent. In the first half of this year the number of delinquent juveniles has been less than during the same period last year, and the trend of increasing crimes committed by the younger age groups has been initially halted.

The comprehensive management of public security changed its policy from one of "striking at" to one of "guarding against!" disturbances; efforts are now going to be directed toward a long-lasting public order. In the past the great number of cases had made it impossible to engage in "guarding against" disturbances, and the political and law departments did not have the energy to undertake the basic work of public security. At present more thought can be given to a policy of long-lasting public order, and at the same time that blows are struck against crime, the basic work in the grassroots security work can be actively launched. All localities start to determine and put into effect systems of responsibility for public order and security, systems of responsibility for public order at the working places and a system of undertakings by villagers and citizens. In some municipalities and localities these systems and measures have been consolidated into local statutes, which indicates that the measures of the comprehensive management of public order in our province has taken a development toward legalization and institutionalization.

9808
CSO: 4005/1300

PARTY AND STATE

'BAN YUE TAN' ON IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION, POLICIES

HK071444 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 18, 25 Sep 82

[Article by Wu Xiong [0702 7160]: "Communist Ideological Education and Current Policies"]

[Text] Why should we now emphasize the propaganda of communist ideology in our socialist society? What is the relationship between the propaganda of communist ideology and the implementation of the current socialist policies? These questions were recently raised by some comrades. We think that it is indeed necessary to make them clear.

Communism as a social system is the most advanced, the most rational and the finest system in human history. It is the loftiest ideal and the ultimate goal which we communists strive for. There are several different stages of revolutionary development in the course of the realization of the communist social system, which can only be attained in long and persistent efforts by many generations. The course of the struggle for the communist ideal constitutes the communist movement under the guidance of the communist ideological system. At each development stage of the communist movement, communists must formulate and implement correct policies which conform with the social circumstances of their own country and the basic interests of the masses of people. They have to persistently and courageously struggle to fulfill step by step the historical tasks of every stage and strive to prepare the conditions for the eventual realization of communism. In the communist movement, all practical activities and work for each stage which are in the line with the law of social development can be regarded as concrete steps toward the goal of communism and must be brought under the guidance of the communist ideological system.

As pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong 40 years ago, "the democratic revolution of China will never succeed without the guidance of communism, still less the latter stage of the revolution." He also said, "At present, there is no doubt that we should expand the propaganda of communist ideology and strengthen the study of Marxism-Leninism. Without such propaganda and study, we will neither be able to drive the revolution of China toward the future stage of socialism, nor be able to guide the current democratic revolution to attain victory." Practice has shown that it was under the guidance of the communist ideology that the democratic and socialist revolution of China achieved great successes. Today, as the communist movement in our country has already arrived at a stage

with an established socialist society, we should even still more firmly uphold the guidance of communist ideology in the struggle of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization construction.

As communists, we hold high the banner of communism. For us, adhering to the guidance of communism in everything is a necessity determined by the nature and the historical mission of our party. As our party is the ruling party, only communist ideology can be taken as our guiding ideology which penetrates every field of social life. We did hold high the banner of communism and gave full play to the communist spirit even in the period of democratic revolution, so how can we now doubt or feel strange about the propaganda drive of communism after we have already entered the socialist stage which serves as the primary stage of communism? One can be sure that socialism will never survive without communist ideology. The reasons are as follows:

1. Only by upholding the guidance of communist ideology can we guarantee the correct direction of the development of a socialist society and reinforce our people with confidence and strength. Once one is free of the guidance of communist ideology, one will be trapped by one-sidedness in understanding socialism and, furthermore, one will constrain one's vision on material interests, give up one's lofty ideals and goal of striving, and lose one's spiritual motive and fighting will, and thus be conquered by various corrosive influences. As a result, one will inevitably become lost.

2. Only by upholding the guidance of communist ideology can we correctly work out and implement various socialist policies, correctly observe and handle various problems at the current stage, and thus push ahead with the socialist cause. Otherwise, if policies, no matter how good they are, cannot be correctly understood and implemented, it will not be surprising that things will always go contrary to our wishes. For example, viewing matters in light of the decadent bourgeois ideology, some people have gone so far as to distort the policy of opening the door to the outside world and enlivening the economy at home as the liberalization of the economic field, and thus have made use of the opportunity to reap great profits. As they have interpreted the principle of distribution according to work as "rendering service according to reward," a tendency of "regarding money as everything" has taken shape. This is really good evidence to show the consequences of such actions.

3. Only by upholding the propaganda and education of communist ideology can we push the broad masses of the people to conscientiously and correctly handle the relationship between collective interests and personal interests and that between long-term interests and immediate interests, help them to set up lofty moral standards, and thus cultivate a generation of communist new people.

It must be pointed out that by holding high the communist banner and emphasizing the propaganda of communist ideology, we do not mean to immediately implement the policies of the higher stage of communism. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We must keep the spreading of communist ideas and propaganda about the communist social system distinct from the practical application of the new-democratic program of action; we must also keep the communist theory and method of investigating problems, undertaking research, handling work and training cadres distinct

from the new-democratic line for the national culture as a whole. It is undoubtedly inappropriate to mix the two." As we are now living in a socialist society, which is the primary stage of communism, we still must adhere to the principle of distribution according to work and other socialist policies in the economic field and social life. It will prove to be an unrealistic illusion to leap over the historical stage and prematurely progress to communism by means of pulling up seedlings in the hope of helping them to grow. That is contrary to the objective laws of social development and in disregard of the development level of productive forces and the consciousness level of the masses of the people. For sure, we should never repeat such stupid practices as the "tendency to effect the transition to communism prematurely," which was prevalent in 1958, or the "tendency to effect the transition to communism despite poverty" which was promoted during the cultural revolution period.

The general goal for the new historical era and the corresponding principles and policies put forth by the 12th CPC Congress have pointed out the way for the communist movement at the present stage in our country. It is the program of action for the whole party and the people throughout the country at the present stage. We must unswervingly implement this program and spare no effort to realize it, even at the expense of our blood and lives. In implementing the general goal and the corresponding policies for the current stage and speeding up the socialist modernization construction, we keep an eye to the beautiful ideal of communism in the future. And, in upholding the propaganda about communist ideology and resisting various corruptions, we are aiming at ensuring the smooth and healthy development of socialist construction. In fact, the two things are supplementing each other and helping each other forward.

By and large, in order to correctly understand the relationship between the propaganda about communist ideology and the implementation of the current socialist policies, we must adopt the dialectical method of thinking. On the one hand, we should never separate the two things, oppose them to each other, negate the guiding role of the communist ideological system and forget the ultimate goal of communism. On the other, we should never mix the two things up, equate them and thus adopt the policies of communism at the socialist stage. In other words, we must on the one hand take a broad and long-term view, have the lofty ideal of communism in mind and unswervingly propagandize communist ideology and on the other, conscientiously implement the current socialist policies, carry out day-to-day work in a down-to-earth manner, and strive hard to realize the magnificent goal of communism.

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PARTY AND STATE

FOUNDING OF CHINA LAW SOCIETY REPORTED

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 8, 25 Aug 82 pp 2-3

[Article: "Solemn Inaugural of the China Law Society in Beijing"]

[Text] The inauguration of the China Law Society was formally proclaimed in Beijing. It reflected the long-standing aspiration of the workers in the field of law throughout the country, it conformed with the needs of our legal system as it enters the new era and symbolizes the arrival of spring for legal research in our country.

Under the cordial attention of the CPC Central Committee and after ample preparations, the grand inaugural meeting of the China Law Society was held at the capital from the 22d to the 27th. The delegates, numbering more than 300, listened to a report by Comrade Wang Yifu [3769 0001 1133] on the preparatory work and to opening speeches by Comrade Peng Zhen [1756 4176] and Comrade Yang Xiufeng [2799 4423 1496]. Following an earnest discussion, the meeting passed in principle the "China Law Society Statutes" and elected 167 directors to form a board of directors. The meeting also elected Yang Xiufeng its honorary president, Wu Xinyu [2976 2450 1342] its president, and the following as vice presidents: Zhang Youyu [1728 0645 3342], Wang Yifu, Liang Wenying [2733 2429 5391], Wang Hanbin [3076 3352 2430], Zhu Jianming [2612 0494 2494], Xiang Chunyi [2709 3196 0001], Gan Zhongdou [3927 6850 2435], Qian Duansheng [6929 4551 0581], Huan Xiang [1360 6763], Chen Shouyi [7115 1343 0001] and Wang Shuwen [3769 0647 2429]. The statutes stipulate: The China Law Society is a nationwide association of mass character for the scientific study of law. Its tasks are: under the guidance of the CPC, to unite all workers in the field of law, uphold the four basic principles, observe and follow the principles and policies of the CPC, actively launch legal research, conduct domestic and international academic exchanges and contribute toward the flowering and development of the Marxist socialist science of law in China, toward developing socialist democracy, toward the perfection of the socialist legal system and toward building up a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Comrade Yang Xiufeng spoke at the opening ceremony. He reviewed the tortuous development of the socialist science of law in our country since the inception of our government and pointed out: after the establishment of our government, working under the guidance of the CPC, we initially established a socialist

science of law and a contingent of legal scholars. However, as from the end of the fifties, due to the erroneous "leftist" influences, legal research could not develop in a normal way. Especially during the 10 years of domestic turmoil and due to the sabotage by the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, our legal system was destroyed and the science of law trampled underfoot. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the Central Committee put forward the historical task of developing socialist democracy and perfecting the legal system. Directed by the correct political line, principles and policies of the CPC since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the various distorting and confusing legal theories and principles regarding the legal system have been gradually cleared up and legal research restored and developed.

Comrade Yang Xiufeng suggested the Law Society direct its attention to effective work in four directions: 1. Active promotion of a legal research that integrates theories with practice; 2. launching of academic exchanges and friendly contacts with with jurisprudential circles in various foreign countries; 3. do good work in compiling and publishing legal publications and collecting library material; 4. strengthen contacts and cooperation with every other organization in the field of legal science.

In his opening speech, Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out that the major task of the Law Society is to uphold the four basic principles and to contribute to the development of social democracy and the perfection of the socialist legal system. He said: Are the four basic principles merely one theory, merely the proposition by one of the schools among the "hundred schools"? No, the four basic principles were put forward by the CPC Central Committee; they are not pure imagination without foundation, but rather the summing up of our country's historical experiences since the start of the 20th century, they are the truth that has been tested in practice. Practical experience has proved that if we uphold the four basic principles, our road ahead will be bright and the broader the further we advance.

Comrade Peng Zhen pointed out: Integrating theory with practice means to start out from the actual conditions in China, to sum up our own experiences and lessons and to find out the laws of social development of China itself. At the same time we must also turn it around and apply it to the realities. He said: When starting out from the realities and using practice as our test, it will be easy to discern whether our individual way of thinking is correct. If everyone starts out from the realities and everyone uses practice as test, it will be easy to have unity in the ideology of the jurisprudential circles.

Comrade Peng Zhen furthermore pointed out: We must adopt beneficial experiences and lessons from all times and from all countries. When the 1954 Constitution was drawn up, a study was made of the constitutions of all the countries of the world. We must not assume that China has nothing to offer in the science of law owing to its several centuries of feudal society. Our ancient laws incorporate abundant experiences. There are many laws starting with the "Chunqiu" [Spring and Autumn Annals] and "Zhanguo" [History of the Warring States] down to the times of the Ming and Qing Dynasties; although they incorporate feudal experiences, we must still subject them to study, in order to reject the dross and

assimilate the essence. The Law Society should study all laws, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, and regardless whether they are progressive, neutral or reactionary, regardless of whether they are of the slaveholder society, or feudal or capitalist, they all should be studied. He emphasised: Jurisprudence is the superstructure, it is determined by the economic foundation and must again serve the economic foundation. As society develops, its economic foundation develops and law must develop along with these developments. If law does not conform with the realities and with the demands of the socialist development, we must study and revise it.

The meeting received serious attention and solicitude from the CPC Central Committee and the people of the whole country. Among those who attended the opening ceremony and offered their congratulations, there were also the following: Peng Chong [1756 0394], CPC Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee Secretariat, Huang Huoqing [7806 3499 7230], Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, Zhao Cangbi [6392 5547 3880], Minister of Public Security, Liu Fuzhi [0491 1788 0037], chief secretary of the Legal Commission of the NPC and Minister of Justice, Wang Zhanping [3769 2069 1627], vice president of the Supreme People's Court, Wang Hanbin [3076 3352 2430], vice chairman of the Legal Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, and Shi Jinqian [0670 6651 0467], deputy director of the General Political Department of the PLA. In the morning of the 23 July, Comrades Deng Xiaoping [6772 1420 1627], Peng Zhen, Wei Guoqing [7279 0948 3237], Peng Chong, Wan Li [5502 6849], Xi Zhongxun [5045 0112 0534] and Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492] again met with the comrades that attended the inaugural meeting and had a group photograph taken. During the entire period of the meeting the delegates received much valuable information and encouragement. Each one of the delegates expressed his desire to study and grasp the spirit of the speeches by Comrades Peng Zhen and Yang Xiufeng, to deepen his understanding further, to firmly uphold the four basic principles, to uphold the principle of linking theory with practice and to make further contributions to the development and flowering of our country's socialist jurisprudence.

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PARTY AND STATE

LI DESHENG ON LIU BOCHENG'S MILITARY CAREER

HK140902 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Li Desheng [2621 1795 3932]: "From Private to Marshal---On Reading 'Liu Bocheng's Military Career'"]

[Text] Through the concerted efforts of such writers as Comrades Yang Guoyu, Chen Feiqin, Li Anming and Wang Wei and the comrades concerned in the China Youth Publishing House, the book "Liu Bocheng's Military Career" has eventually been published. As a veteran who followed Comrade Liu Bocheng in struggle for many years, I feel very pleased about this.

Comrade Liu Bocheng is a staunch proletarian revolutionary, a marshal who has fought countless battles and a Marxist military theorist. In 1911 when he was only 19 years old, he joined the student army which opposed the Qing government and thus began his long and arduous military career. Come to think of it, 71 years have already passed. This history is the process of his change from a private to a marshal and from democrat to a communist. It is also the process of his becoming a Marxist militarist and military theorist. With his indelible military theory and practice, Liu Bocheng has written down a chapter in the history of Chinese modern warfare and of the development of the People's Army. "Liu Bocheng's Military Career" is the first book ever published at home which systematically recounts the glorious course which Comrade Liu Bocheng has traversed.

This book is true to history and has an interesting plot. After reading it, one will find that the images of Liu Bocheng at different stages will appear vividly on the page.

I often think that the proletarian revolutionaries and militarists of older generations have not only created a new era for the coming generation but have also left valuable spiritual wealth for them. So I would like to recommend the book "Liu Bocheng's Military Career" to the broad masses, and in particular, to young comrades, including the young officers and fighters of our army. It is my hope that all of us will read this book to have a clear picture of how the revolutionaries and militarists of the older generation thought and acted and what they left to us--their descendants--in the past years.

After reading the book "Liu Bocheng's Military Career," I deeply felt that not only as a marshal, well-known at home and abroad, but also as an ordinary private, Comrade Liu Bocheng has left a solid footstep in the 71 years of his military career.

The Communist Party and the Communist Party alone can lead China to the light. This is the great truth which Liu Bocheng realized after experiencing countless sufferings in his early years. While in his teens, with the ideal of carrying out democratic reform and making the country rich and building its military power, Liu Bocheng joined the democratic revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen, held a post in the fifth division of the Sichuan Army founded by the Tongmeng Hui [Revolutionary League] and took part in the battles to suppress Yuan Shikai, supporting the KMT in the fight against Yuan Shikai and in defence of the constitution. He led his troops in fighting in various different parts of Sichuan Province, taking passes by force of arms and wiping out the commanders and vanquishing the enemy and he was thus praised as being a famous general in central Sichuan Province. However, owing to the limitations of the times and the influence of other factors, this famous patriotic soldier bitterly struggled amid the contentions of tangled warfare of the warlords. In 1921 after the CPC was founded, Dr Sun Yat-sen accepted the political aid of the Communist Party, organized the KMT and practiced KMT-CPC cooperation. As a result, tremendous changes took place in the situation of the whole of China. It was precisely in this period that Liu Bocheng began to turn over in his mind the 10 years of his military life in which he had gone through fire and water through numerous contacts with the communists, such as Yang Angong, Wu Yuzhang, Zhao Shiyan, Chen Duxiu and Zhou Enlai. He not only realized that the conduct of both old and new warlords was incompatible with his aspiration of doing everything for the people, but he also realized that the road of the old democratic revolution had come to a dead end and that only the road taken by the Communist Party held hope for China. Liu Bocheng joined the CPC on 13 May 1926. It was the most important turning point in his life. It was just at the end of the very same year that, under the leadership of the CPC, he staged the Lu (Zhou) Shun (Qing) uprising. From then on, Liu Bocheng's military career entered a completely new stage of fighting to win state power for the people.

With regard to this phase of Comrade Liu Bocheng's history; when talking with Agnes Smedley, a progressive American writer, Comrade Zhu De said: "People take different roads. Some people are not ready to repent and mend their ways once they become warlords. Some get bogged down in a quagmire by following the warlords but they eventually find a new revolutionary road; others were ideologically poisoned so seriously in the past that they are unable to extricate themselves although they have found the new road. Many KMT soldiers have turned into warlords. However, Liu Bocheng and I have discovered and taken a new road of revolution."

In his new military career, Liu Bocheng participated in staging and leading the Nanchang uprising. He was one of the founders of the Chinese PLA. During the period of the Red Army, he was chief of general staff of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, inflicted repeated reverses on a formidable enemy and distinguished himself in action. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, he was commander of the 129th division

of the eighth route army, fought in various different areas behind the enemy lines in north China, established the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan anti-Japanese base area and developed the people's guerrilla war. During the period of the liberation war, he was commander of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan field army (that is, the later second field army). Together with Comrade Deng Xiaoping, he commanded for long years a strategic front army and performed immortal feats for the founding of the PRC. After the founding of the PRC, he held the post of president and political commissar of the Chinese PLA Military Academy for years and he worked assiduously at training senior commanding army cadres and made important contributions to building a regular revolutionary army.

Comrade Liu Bocheng has the lofty military integrity of a soldier. As early as 1942, Comrade Zhu De said: "He possesses a soldier's qualities, such as humanity, trustworthiness, resourcefulness, courage and strictness and also the style of famous ancient generals. He is a rare talent among the generals in our country."

The "humanity" of Comrade Liu Bocheng is shown most importantly in the fact that he has all along sided with the people and worked for their interests. The key to the question of why he is different from the generals of the old army in the same era and "found and took a new road of revolution" lies in this point. When he was about to leave home to join the army to oppose the Qing government, that is, when he was going to take the first step in his military career, some of his native neighbors advised him to engage in trade and take the road of fortune making. Liu Bocheng, who was then 19 years old, said: "A true man must hold a sword to save the people from untold miseries, how is it possible for him to take care of only his own wealth and honor?" Later when he failed to find the road of saving the country and the people despite his arduous struggles, he quietly retired from military life. When many people tried to persuade him to return to the warlord troops to hold an important post, he sternly refused, saying: "My family does not have any private savings. When I encounter the enemy, I will dash ahead regardless of my safety for fear that the nation be in peril as the result of domestic trouble and foreign invasion and that people are reduced to anxiety and misery by the government authorities rather than seeking undeserved reputation and honor. If these warlords try to tempt me with a high position and handsome salary, it is justifiable to say that they have eyes without pupils." After he joined the CPC, which represents the fundamental interests of the Chinese people and became a conscious communist, he put his understanding of the "humanity" of the people to the higher plane of unconditionally submitting to the leadership of the party. While the Red Army was on the long march, Zhang Guotao vainly attempted to split the party and the Red Army. Under extremely difficult conditions, together with Comrade Zhu De, Liu Bocheng risked his life to wage uncompromising struggle with Zhang Guotao and thus safeguard the leadership of the party and the interests of the people. This was a full embodiment of his strict party spirit and his loyalty to the people. The deeds of Liu Bocheng in war years, such as braving untold dangers, in disregard of personal safety, for the party and the people and cherishing and showing consideration for his subordinate officers and rank-and-file soldiers in all matters are even beyond counting.

The "resourcefulness" of Comrade Liu Bocheng is shown in the fact that he has a good command of the art of war, both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign and has rich and exquisite military astuteness and resourcefulness and is rich in operational experience. Liu Bocheng was bold in recognizing the slyness of the enemy army and good at studying the strategy and tactics of the enemy army and proceeding to draw up correct principles of operation, thus enabling his troops to be in an invincible position in military operations. During the period of the war of resistance against Japan, under the leadership of Chairman Mao, Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping directed the 129th division of the eighth route army in launching countless battles of driving away the tiger from the front door and chasing the wolf at the back in a complicated situation in which they were under a pincer attack waged by the tiger (the Japanese invading army) and the wolf (the stubborn enemy troops). This was a long-drawn-out general war, involving the military, political, economic and cultural spheres. As a result, the 129th division won many great and significant victories and ultimately, it controlled more than 80 cities and the vast countryside of the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan areas and the army grew into a 300,000-strong army. During the period of the liberation war, in accordance with the strategic decision of the CPC Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, the army commanded by Liu [Bocheng] and Deng [Xiaoping] made a breakthrough in the center of the areas and thrust into the Dabie Mountains in a leaping forward fashion from 1,000 li away. This more fully displayed Liu Bocheng's and Deng Xiaoping's art of carrying out a "battle of wits" with the enemy. At the same time, the army commanded by Liu and Deng broke down the Huanghe defence line of the army of Chiang [Kai-shek] in a sudden operation and launched the southwest Shandong battle, thus regaining the initiative whether in strategy or in battles. However, Liu and Deng were determined to leave the rear behind to create the pioneering undertaking of thrusting into the Dabie Mountains in a leaping-forward way rather than attacking Longhai and the areas east of the Huanghe River and the Peiping-Hankao railway. Prior to this, in order to give Chiang's troops a false impression, Liu and Deng made an elaborately planned deployment for the army's route of advance. They ordered their troops to make a feint on the ferries of the Huanghe River to build up the momentum that the main force of the army would advance north. They again ordered the troops of a friendly field army, which was temporarily put under the command of Liu and Deng, to pin down the enemy. This made Chiang Kai-shek at a loss, thinking that a large contingent of the army commanded by Liu and Deng would leave the rear behind to advance south, and he then concentrated a colossal force of 30 brigades to make a joint attack on Yuncheng and Juye by advancing along five routes. When the large contingents of the army commanded by Liu and Deng suddenly strode across the Longhai railway and speedily penetrated the vast and weakly defended strategic positions in the length and breadth of the areas controlled by Chiang's troops, Chiang Kai-shek still judged that under the pressure of his massive forces, the army commanded by Liu and Deng could neither advance north across the Huanghe River nor dare to fight any battles and would have to "flee south in disorder." Therefore he assembled 24 brigades to set off in hot pursuit and to attack the flank of the army commanded by Liu and Deng and only placed a tiny number of troops on garrison duty in Shahe which the army commanded by Liu and Deng had to pass in advancing south. Liu and Deng turned Chiang Kai-shek's trick against him and ordered their troops to advance to the Wohe and Huangfan areas and Shahe at the fastest possible

speed and thus left Chiang's troops far behind. It was not until the spearhead of our army being directed at the Dabie Mountains became clearly obvious that Chiang Kai-shek came to realize the truth, but it was too late. Except for fighting a fierce battle in the areas of the Ruhe River and the Huaihe River with the enemy troops which came to attack them, in the 1,000-li leaping-forward march, the army commanded by Liu and Deng did almost not fight any significant battles. All they did was to launch the "battle of wits" with the enemy on the invisible battlefield.

The "courage" of Comrade Liu Bocheng is shown in the fact that he stands in no fear of a formidable enemy and is calm and self-possessed, brave in battle and courageous and resolute in directing military operations. Liu Bocheng often said: In fighting a battle, we must rely on courage. Cowards will never win a battle! In his early military career, as a fighter and a brigade or regimental or company or platoon commander, he always placed himself directly on the first front line and led his men in charging and shattering enemy positions in every battle. In the war of suppressing Yuan Shikai in 1916, Liu Bocheng and others led the eastern Sichuan troops that rallied against Yuan Shikai in attacking Fengducheng, although Yuan's [Shikai] army far outnumbered the troops that rallied against it whether in equipment or in quantity, Liu Bocheng personally led his men in charging against the enemy. It only took one round to rout Yuan's army. Unluckily, Liu Bocheng was seriously wounded in this battle with his eyeball hit out and his skull broken up. According to later [accounts], in the previous battles, Liu Bocheng was injured nine times in all, but this wound was the most serious and meant that he lost his right eye forever. Later, when he was a high-ranking army commander, he still preserved this praiseworthy spirit and style. However, by this time, he no longer charged at the head of his men and personally went to the front posts to command military operations. What was more important was that he was good at using correct principles of operation and bold in shouldering heavy loads in war, dared to gnaw a hard bone and always paid attention to fostering the indomitable style of fearing neither hardship nor death and fighting heroically under difficult circumstances among the officers and men of the troops of our army. During the period of the liberation war, Liu Bocheng and Deng Xiaoping directed the Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan field army in launching the Juye campaign (that is, the Longfeng battle). In the campaign, the fifth brigade of the second special brigade was assigned to check the fifth enemy army in the areas of Longguji and to screen the advance of the main forces to attack the troops of the 11th reorganized enemy division under the command of Zhang Fengji. These two armies were the elite main troops of Chiang Kai-shek. They were uniformly equipped with U.S. weaponry and had relatively combat effectiveness. Whether or not the fifth brigade could perform its duty satisfactorily had a bearing on the success and failure of the whole campaign. For this reason, he specially drove in a horse-drawn rubber-tired cart to the headquarters of the fifth brigade. He said to the brigade's cadres: "We must break the necks of these two tigers" and "use soft measures in order to hit hard blows at the enemy. We must let the enemy gain a little first before we attack it. This is like the way the masters of martial art come to blows. They give ground first before attacking." After that, he rushed to inspect the unit close with the enemy, a unit of the fifth brigade which fought in the van, that very night without a single halt. Then, he again risked his

life to inspect the main-force battalion which was deployed along the forward positions. As field army commander, Liu Bocheng went deep down to the brigades, regiments and battalions to direct operations and boost morale. This made the fighting fettle of the troops run unprecedentedly high. At the crucial juncture of this battle, the extremely heavy shellfire of the enemy caused our troops heavy injuries and deaths. Whenever the officers and soldiers of the troops thought that Commander Liu was behind them, they would feel that they were shouldering heavy responsibilities and became fully confident and brave and indomitable in battle and they thus withstood the heavy pressure of the enemy. While advancing to the Dabie Mountains in a leaping-forward way, the headquarters of the field army and the sixth special brigade were checked by the 85th enemy division on the northern bank of the Ruhe River and three other enemy divisions which came behind in hot pursuit were approaching them very closely.

The situation was desperate. Liu Bocheng issued a stirring directive: "When meeting face to face on a narrow path, the brave will surely triumph" to his troops. Together with Deng Xiaoping, he braved the enemy's shellfire and personally went to the vanguard unit to command the fighting. This greatly inspired the troops. The commanders at various levels charged at the head of their men and led the fighters in bloodily fighting their way out of the enemy positions, thus enabling the organs of the army and the troops to cross the Ruhe River safely in good time. This was the bold and powerful fighting style of Liu Bocheng's troops.

The "strictness" of Comrade Liu Bocheng is shown in the fact that 1) as a model revolutionary soldier, he sets strict demands on himself and 2) as a general who commands a powerful army, he leads troops and manages military affairs in a strict way. After reading the book "Liu Bocheng's Military Career," the readers will find out this military integrity of Comrade Liu Bocheng and gain some enlightenment from it.

Comrade Liu Bocheng has an outstanding grasp of the art of military operations. In this book "Liu Bocheng's Military Career," there are relatively detailed and vivid descriptions about the various battles, campaigns and strategic operations which Comrade Liu Bocheng directed in previous years. They include the following events: The battles, led by Dr Sun Yat-sen of suppressing Yuan Shikai, supporting the KMT to fight against Yuan Shikai and defending the constitution in the early military career of Liu Bocheng; the fourth anti-"encirclement and suppression" campaign which he took part in directing during the period of the Red Army; the famous battles which the vanguard units of the Red Army, led by him during the long march, launched, such as the speedy crossing of the Wujiang River, the skillful crossing of the Jinshajiang River and the lightning-quick crossing of the Daduhe River; the Yangmingbao, Shentouling, Xiangtangpu, Changlecun and Xiangchenggu battles which were well-known at home and abroad and the 100-regiment campaign, all of which he launched in the way of guerrilla warfare during the war of resistance against Japan; and the 10 successful campaigns (the Shangdang, Pinghan, Longhai, Dingtao, Juye, Juannan, Hua County and Jujinyu campaigns and the Henan-Anhui-border and the northern Henan campaigns), the implementation of the strategic counteroffensive by crossing the Huanghe River, the great victory in southwest

Shandong Province, the 1,000-li leaping-forward thrust to the Dabie Mountains, the chase of the deer in the central plains, the Huaihai decisive campaign, the successful total crossing of the Changjiang River and the march into the great southwest during the period of the liberation war. Not long ago, the article "Reading 'How Liu Bocheng Directed Military Operations'" written by Liu Huaqing was published in the newspapers. This article made a detailed analysis and study of the characteristics of Liu Bocheng's art of military operation. Here I am not inclined to repeat it. I would like to discuss some points which we should at least learn from the book in learning war and enhancing abilities.

1. Comrade Liu Bocheng can correctly understand the dialectical relationship between theory and practice and uphold the principle of seeking the truth from facts in directing military operations. Liu Bocheng is a soldier who has received an orthodox educational training. In 1912, with excellent academic records, he was admitted to the crash course for officers of the Sichuan army of the military high-ranking officers school run by the Zhongqing military government. In 1927, the CPC sent him to study in the Moscow Senior Infantry School. He did so exceedingly well in his study that he was recommended by the infantry school to go to the Soviet Fu Long Zhi [0126 7893 5347] Military Academy for advanced studies. These schools enabled him to acquire a considerably high level of military accomplishments. However, Comrade Liu Bocheng has all along borne it in mind that theory apart from practice is a dead theory and practice apart from theory is a blind practice, and that while directing military operations in a war, one must persist in conducting a thorough investigation and study and being clear about tasks, the enemy's situation, our situation, topography and time--five factors which the officers should master in using strategy and tactics in a flexible way rather than indulging in dogmatism and empiricism. Liu Bocheng has not indulged in empiricism. This does not mean that he has attached no importance to experience. During the war years when he was burdened with pressing military duties, Liu Bocheng wrote a number of military works and almost none of them are not written by applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the military theories of the famous militarists both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. He summed up his own operational experience and proceeded to put forth some military theories and new operational methods originally characterized by our army. He has thus enriched Mao Zedong's military thinking. Marshal Chen Yi's praise for Liu Bocheng was that as far as military affairs are concerned, he is a new Sun Wu, a modern militarist strategist. Marshal Ye Jianying said that Liu Bocheng is "the treasure of our country and people." Comrade Liu Bocheng, as I see it, deserves all this praise.

2. Comrade Liu Bocheng has the spirit of studying assiduously and extensively. His motto is that "we have not used sufficiently what we have learned and the desire for learning what we have not yet mastered knows no bounds." In the matter of study, he has the ancients' style of "studying hard in defiance of hardships." When he studied in the Moscow Senior Infantry School, people worried that he would find it difficult to study Russian because he was already more than "30 years old." Keeping the determination of "assiduously studying Marxism-Leninism and mastering military science to repay the kindness of the motherland" at heart, he studied hard day and night and succeeded in tackling

this key problem in study, and thus laid a foundation for studying the other courses well. During the protracted, difficult and strained war years, he made good use of every interval and every possible little time, often studied indefatigably with a magnifying glass under an oil lamp and summed up his experiences and lessons. Liu Bocheng not only studied assiduously but also transformed Confucius' old concept that "one should acquire a broad and profound knowledge of polite letters by keeping oneself within the bounds of etiquette" into a new one, that is, the method for studying military science is being extensive but under correct guidance, that is, taking the Marxist-Leninist military theory and Mao Zedong's military thinking as a guide. In his long wartime life, he himself made great efforts to extensively study the military theories of the famous militarists both ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign and the military practice of famous generals, ranging from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin to Suvorov, Napoleon, Clausewitz, Ludendorff and Okamura Yasuji, from the assignment tactics and guerrilla tactics of the Soviet Union to the combat borders of the United States and Germany and the paragon orders of Japan, and from Sun Wu, Sun Bin and Kong Ming to Peng Juan and Ma Su. He is good at using the Marxist-Leninist military theory and Mao Zedong's military thinking to study all this. It is because he has a good spirit of study that he can become a Marxist military theorist, and his military theory can become an important component part of Mao Zedong's military thinking.

3. Comrade Liu Bocheng is modest and prudent and never claims credit for himself and becomes arrogant. When he had become a world-famous general, he still often examined what was wrong with his direction of military operations, and even when a brilliant victory was won in a battle, he would still find out the deficiency in the operation and overcome and correct it so as to benefit the coming operations. In the Longfeng battle during the period of the liberation war, the field army won a complete victory thanks to Liu's and Deng's accurate judgements of the enemy's situation, their meticulous troops disposition and their resolute deployment and direction of troops. Nevertheless, Liu Bocheng made self-criticism among his troops on his own initiative after the operation. In the Longfeng operation, the enemy recognized that they were defeated, but we have also some shortcomings. In campaign, our main force should advance and retreat in great strides. Only thus can it take the enemy by surprise and strike where or when the enemy is unprepared, and thus easily eliminate the enemy one by one. This time we fell into a clumsy "ox-wrestling" position--deadlock, and as a result, the enemy became very cautious and we could not move our troops and confuse the enemy to make it reveal its weaknesses. In fact, our troops were thrown into passivity. The generals who can keep a clear head and examine the deficiency on their own initiative in face of a victorious battle are very rare. Liu Bocheng is precisely such a general.

In total, the brilliant military theory and practice of Comrade Liu Bocheng is a sum of the valuable wealth of our party and army. In a situation in which we are marching towards the "four modernizations" under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, it is of particularly great significance to arousing the vast numbers of party members to enhance the confidence in the fact that the cause of communism is bound to triumph, to guiding the broad masses of youngsters in correctly exploring the road of life, and to training and bringing up revolutionary soldiers and commanding personnel of a new generation of our army. It is worthy of serious study.

Before winding up this article, one point must, as I see it, be pointed out here, that is, as a biography depicting the military activities of Liu Bocheng, the book "Liu Bocheng's Military Career" has its own deficiencies. For example, the whole military activities of Liu Bocheng are written in a sketchy way, some important activities have not been recorded and narrated and the appraisal of some specific historical events needs further consideration, and so on. I hope the writers, editors and all comrades who know the situation will make concerted efforts to revise and make this book better.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA OBEYING PARTY'S 'CORRECT LEADERSHIP' STRESSED

OW130931 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] It is correct to demand the armed forces to obey the party's leadership; but it is more important to stress that the party lead the armed forces correctly.

Because the armed forces had long been indoctrinated with the idea that they show absolute obedience to one individual leader, as evident from such slogans as "We will fight wherever he points to," "carry out whatever we understand as well as whatever we do not understand," and so forth, the broad masses of commanders and fighters became accustomed to blind subordination. That is the reason why they committed so many serious mistakes during the Cultural Revolution.

The reason why we emphasize the need for the armed forces to accept the party's correct leadership is because it is necessary to prevent anyone in the party from exploiting the armed forces for private purposes, such as using the powerful armed forces to usurp party and state power and maintain his supreme authority within the party and in the country. Therefore, only by demanding the armed forces to obey the party's correct leadership can we prevent anybody, the most prestigious leaders included, from using the armed forces as his support to impose his will, his leadership and his feudal, patriarchal actions on the whole party and the whole nation. Because this happened once before, nobody dares to speak out the truth, much less to criticize.

To require the armed forces to obey the party is an abstract idea. Over the past several decades, there have always been some people who wanted to exercise dictatorship in the name of the party. Consequently, the armed forces' obedience to the party's leadership has turned into the armed forces' obedience to the party leader's leadership. Even if one might not necessarily be the party's leader in name, he still could do whatever he wanted and could put himself above the entire party as long as he wielded the military power. A wise man once said: Military authority is like a big river. If the water of the river is under control, it is beautiful and useful; but if it is out of control and becomes a flood, it will cause havoc and destroy everything in its way.

During the tumultuous decade, if Chairman Mao and Wang Hong Wen had not been the chairman and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee, if Zhang Chunqiao had not been the director of the General Political Department of the PLA, if Mao Yuanxin had not been in control of the Shenyang Military Region, and if Jiang Qing had not had the authority to oversee military affairs, the "gang of four" would not have dared to do so many vicious things during that period.

But also, if the military had simply obeyed the party's leadership, and not its correct leadership, the "gang of four" and its factionalist setup could not have been crushed in one stroke throughout the country, and it would have been impossible that more than 90 percent of the central leaders (?present at) the 12th CPC National Congress were people who had been rehabilitated and have become party, government and military leaders.

In short, it is correct to demand the armed forces to obey the party's leadership; but it is more important to emphasize that the armed forces obey the party's correct leadership.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEIBU NAVY GROUP DEFENDS FISHERMEN, OIL RIGS

OW070853 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Newsletter by station correspondent (Liu Jingde): "'New Cavalry of the Sea'-- On How a Certain Navy Escort Vessel Group at the Output of Beibu Bay Defends Oil-Drilling Platforms and Fishermen in the South China Sea"]

[Excerpts] The rolling waves of the vast Beibu Bay are roaring. A number of warships are waiting for combat orders to be issued by the higher level at any time. Suddenly, a yellow signal flag is hoisted on a warship. The warships are organized into battle array; they plow the waves and bravely advance.

These warships belong to a certain escort vessel group of the Navy's South China Sea Fleet known as the New Cavalry of the Sea. Since 1978, this escort vessel group has shouldered the task of defending offshore oil-drilling platforms and protecting fishermen from their outpost in Beibu Bay, Guangxi. They have spent over 1,700 days and nights on the sea and covered more than 52,000 nautical miles. They are now going to sea for the 207th time.

Soon after returning from a patrol at dusk one day, warships No 8310 and 8311 received a report on some suspicious activities. The commanders and fighters of the two warships immediately set sail in spite of fatigue after long patrol duty. They soon found out what was going on. Acting on instructions from the higher level, they ascertained the identities, positions and pendant number of all targets within 10 nautical miles of the oil-drilling platforms. They were thus commended by the higher level. The commanders and fighters of the escort vessel group, ever on the alert, defend our territorial waters. When encountering emergency or enemy activities, they always step forward bravely to accomplish their mission in disregard of their own safety.

On the evening of 5 March this year, two fishing boats of (Xinhua) Brigade of (Dijian) Commune in Beihai Municipality were attacked by Vietnamese armed vessels at sea. The escort vessel group received a combat order to set out immediately. (Jin Yingfei), political commissar of the group, and (Huang Jinlai), deputy commander of the group, immediately boarded the No 8302 escort vessel and set out on an emergency mission.

At that time, the wind was strong and the waves were turbulent at sea. Dense fog made the sea and skies dim and indistinct. The escort vessel was tossed about by the wind and waves. However, the commanders and fighters calmly maneuvered the vessel toward the scene where the incident took place, plowing through the waves and braving the wind. In 40 minutes, guided by radar on shore, the escort vessel arrived in the area where the fishing boats were attacked. The higher level ordered the escort vessel No 8302 to locate the targets.

Using the positions reported by the radar operator and the position and course of the escort vessel itself, the commanders conscientiously analyzed the pattern of lights of the fishing boats at sea, resolutely corrected course and promptly sailed close to the fishing boats in distress. Gun crew members (Cao Xingwen) and (Liu Chuanpeng) and other comrades bravely jumped aboard the fishing boats and helped two seriously injured fishermen aboard the escort vessel where medical personnel rushed to save their lives. An old fisherman in his eighties, with grateful tears in his eyes, said: Our gratitude to the Liberation Army will always be remembered in a thousand generations to come.

Seeing our escort vessel, the Vietnamese armed vessels had fled in haste.

CSO: 4005/61

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

URUMQI PLA UNITS' CIRCULAR--On 4 October the Political Department of the Urumqi PLA units issued a circular on publicizing and organizing well the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization. The circular says that building a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization is a task of the whole party and is a guarantee for building socialism and a modernized and regularized revolutionary army. In October, all units must quickly whip up an upsurge in publicizing and organizing well the activities of building socialist spiritual civilization. The circular demands that all commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the Xinjiang Region be mobilized immediately and universally unfold the spiritual civilization activities of eliminating dirt, disorder and discourtesy. It is necessary to implement the party's policy on nationalities, respect the customs and habits of minority nationalities and actively [phrase indistinct] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Oct 82 HK]

DEMobilized SOLDIERS--A certain regiment under the Urumqi PLA units held a farewell meeting for demobilized fighters on 1 October. Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin of the Urumqi PLA units attended the meeting and delivered speeches. During the meeting, the regiment made a dress parade and march-past. Then, the mobilized fighters gathered together and made an oath in front of the army flag. They declared that when they go back to their hometowns, they will vigorously publicize the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, guide their behavior with communist ideology, carry forward the glorious tradition of the army and try to be the first in playing the roles of pioneers and men of action in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and construction so as to bring benefit to the people and do credit to the army flag. In their speeches to the meeting, Commander Xiao Quanfu and Political Commissar Tan Youlin urged the mobilized fighters to conscientiously study, publicize and implement the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress after going back to various fronts and try hard to play exemplary roles in the drive. The two PLA leaders demanded that the mobilized fighters must maintain the good ideology and fine style which they had cultivated in the army, carry them forward in their future posts and, in particular, take the lead in studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, learning scientific knowledge and improving the cultural level, be actively engaged in the building of material and socialist spiritual civilizations and try hard to be a new generation which has ideals, morals and cultural standards and observes discipline. [Text] [HK060600 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 5 Oct 82]